You

you there Octobe

ley, Califort. Santa Fe, r California

sions

ACTAL MASSAGE. ER'S HAIR BA-

Send for cir-im. Exposition. N. Y.

and prevent and for Booklet. uthern Pines, N.C.

Steady work, d Mfg. Co., Erie

erate cost. Quick, t ever offered be-full particulars in k K. S. RIVARD

be cured A

preparations—
paid to any adfails.
s, FREE.
ING, PA.
it Grower.

TCH? Detroit, Mich.

ard

ods and female L-VINE is a and send 500. dicine Co., hester, N. Y.

ING TUTE OKLYN, N. Y.

ENTS. it Grower.

Grows as equiful and for canning, s for large oc; very deles are look-r, Randalia,

50c pair for varieties of 75 varieties Ringdoves, d pamphlet; 0c reply for Amityville,

ers or chair e shortest, ip to Great sdays, Aug-

Vol. XXII. No. 10.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1902.

GARDEN and FARM " Incorporated with Green's Fruit Grower, May 15th, 1902.

GREEN'S

Monthly, 50c. a Year.

Our HEALTH DEPARTMENT

An eminent physician of Cleveland avers that paper money is the most frequent cause of the spread of smallpox. Even if this be so, there is not much reason to worry. After we have got in our winter coal most of us will be immune.

Here is a remedy for pneumonia, applicable at any stage. Grease patient's breast with sweet oil; take lobelia and pulverize, sprinkle it on the greased breast, all it will retain; cover with cloth to prevent displacement, and in a few hours all symptoms will have disappeared.—"Medical Talk."

A Cure for Poison Ivy—Carbolic acid, one-half dram; bisulphite of sodium, 3 drams; distilled water (or rain water), 6 ounces, to be used as a wash. The bisulphite of sodium must be fresh. This is absolutely essential, as it loses much of its virtue in a week or two. The above is far the best known, and cures the worst cases in a few days.

Mastication.—Eighty-five per cent. of the stomach troubles of mankind are caused by improper methods of consum-ing food and drink. The human mouth ing food and drink. The human mouth is neither a mere receptacle for food nor is it designed solely for tasting. It is as much a digestive organ as the stomach itself. More than half the process of digestion should take place in the mouth. It is when the work which should have been performed by the teeth is thrown upon the stomach that indigestion and other troubles ensue.

other troubles ensue.

"One of the new theories of hygiene that doctors are teaching to persons who have children to rear is concerned with the comparatively unimportant duty of drinking out of a glass in the proper way, says Minneapolis "Journal." The new way of drinking, according to the physicians who teach it, avoids any contact of the lips with the rim of the glass. The lips are held so that the rim of the glass touches the outside of the lower lip. By the usual method of drinking the glass is held between the two lips. The newer way is urged by doctors as a means of avoiding any possible infection from using a glass that had been previously handled by a sufferer from a contagious disease.

The person who wishes to maintain the

The person who wishes to maintain the brilliancy of the eye, the clearness of the skin, and the vigor which is so characteristic of youth, must take an abundance of cutdoor exercise, says Signs of the

istic of youth, must take an abundance of cutdoor exercise, says Signs of the Times.

Mold never grows on the apple while it is hanging upon the tree, nor does moss flourish on the fresh young bark of the tree, nor does slime gather in an artesian well. Just so with the human organism; it must be trampled upon and weakened, and its resistance lowered by wrong habits of living, before the germs of disease can secure a permanent foothold. The membrane which separates the air from the blood in the lungs is so thin that it requires twenty of these layers, placed one on another, to equal the thickness of a sheet of ordinary writing paper. What a horror we should have of breathing tobacco smoke and foul gases with only this thin lining to prevent their being carried to the very brain!

Methods of Restoring Life.—Dr. J. V. Laborde, a Parisian physician, has perfected a method of restoring life in case of drowning and suffocation which appears to be more successful than any method hitherto practised. Persons who had been apparently dead for three hours or more have in this way been brought back to life. It is called "rhythmical tongue-traction," and consists in the periodical pulling of the tongue from twenty to twenty-five times a minute. This can be done with the hand, a hand-kerchief being wrapped about the tongue, but is more easily and regularly performed by means of a simple machine driven by clockwork. The method has

AND

SCENE AT CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, (N.Y.) Where Our Editor spends his vacations.

come into use in many hospitals in this country, as well as in Europe, and the results are regarded as very valuable. The effectiveness of tongue-traction is based upon the fact that it directly excites the pneumogastric nerve, which is the nerve governing the action of the heart and lungs. In case of drowning tongue-traction is more effective than the old method of working the arms up and down to restore breathing.—"The Sanitarian."

All the blood in the human body passes through the heart in about three minutes. through the heart in about three minutes. The heart beats seventy times a minute, 4,200 times in an hour, 100,800 times a day, throwing about 2 1-2 ounces of blood a second, 656 pounds an hour, 7 3-4 tons a day. It is only when supplied with pure, rich blood that the heart, an organ six inches long by four inches wide, can accomplish this enormous amount of work and rebuild its own wasted tissues.

The nasal passages are stated to have a surface area of not less than twenty square inches. A new preventive of hay fever is the rubbing with surgical cetton twice daily of as much of this inner surface, or mucous membrane, as can be reached. The massage hardens the membrane lessening its over-sensitiveness

A syrup made of tar water, loaf-sugar, mullen and horehound syrup will cure the worst colds, also help coughs. For bruise, burn or cut bathe the affected parts in a strong solution of borax water. It does not smart like camphor and heals quickly.—For Green's Fruit Grower by Mrs. Sara H. Henton, Georgetown, Ky. Georgetown, Ky.

Fruit Grower by Mrs. Sara H. Henton, Georgetown, Ky.

Where there is such a wound as one from a rusty nail, have a physician to probe and clean it, says "Farm, Field and Fireside." And in the event of the severest pain, smoke from woolen rags will relieve it locally, and will soothe the entire nervous system. Pile woolen rags (flannel, jeans or even wool itself) in a pan or skillet, set them afire and turn an earthenware flower jar, with a hole in the bottom, over it, excluding the air and allowing no escape of the smoke except through that hole. Place the foot, hand or wounded part over or as near it as possible, and let the smoke envelop the whole until entire relief from pain results. I read the simple remedy in the "Scientific American," and have proven its afficacy. It is worth knowing. Lockjaw is a form of suffering in which one ounce of preventive is doubly worth a pound of cure.—G. T. D.

Subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.

Subscribe for Green's Fruit Grower.

Epilepsy.—In one case the physician gave bromipin in doses of four teaspoonfuls daily for three weeks and later on three teaspoonfuls daily. This course may be repeated if necessary.

may be repeated if necessary.

Cure for Cancer.—Take galangal root, grate or pulverize to fine powder, add zinc chlorid, make plaster and apply all over the cancer surface; renew every day until the cancer begins to give way from the healthy tissue. I generally let the plaster stay on the cancer about four or five days, then remove and apply any good salve. In about ten or fifteen days you can remove the entire growth, and the place will heal very readily. With but few exceptions the knife is a failure.—W. S. Robinson, in New York "Medical Record."

"Yawning is about the best cure I know of for the hiccoughs," said an observant man, "and I have stumbled on the truth quite by accident. It was proved in my case a sure cure, and by reflection I am convinced that it is a perfectly logical result, a result explainable, too, on physical grounds. All kinds of remedies are resorted to by men who suffer periodically with hiccoughs, like stopping the ears and dringing a glass of water slowly and without a stop, or by holding the breath, or counting, or thinking intently on some subject, and in many other ways. I have tried all of these remedies, and at times have been fairly successful in checking the hiccoughs. Again, I have seen each one of these remedies fail."

No one can wound the father like the

No words are great unless they have been deeds.

The best denial of a lie is the doing

of the truth.

Man cannot be renovated; he must be

regenerated.

man cannot be renovated, he must be regenerated.

Evil is real, but temporal; good is real, but eternal.

Life cannot be all sunshine if it would be of any service.

God lifts up the heavy-hearted by means of human hands.

The greatest truths are powerless without the living teacher.

It is no proof of courage to dig up a dead heresy so as to kill it again.

Active service saves many a man from foolish fears and speculations.—

Ram's Horn.

Ram's Horn.

During one week ending July 25th, J.
H. Hale shipped from his Georgia peach orchard 61 solid carloads of peaches, says Colman's Rural World. These cars average something above 500 crates each, making 30,500 crates at least. Each crate contains six baskets, giving a total of 183,000 baskets. Counting 30 peaches to the basket, which is about the average of Hale's output, this would amount to just about five and one-half million peaches. one-half million peaches.

The volcanic dust from Mount Pelee proves to have little fertilizing value. An analysis by an American engineer of specimens from Barbadoes, where—though ninety miles away—the fall on May 7th was about three inches, has shown only 0.675 per cent. of potash and 0.141 of phosphoric anhydride.

"Keep your temper, laddie. Never quarrel wi' an angry person, especially a woman. Mind ye, a soft answer's aye best. It's commanded—and forbye it makes them far madder than onything else you could say."—Tit-Bits.

Professor Sinclair says that many know by experience that the relief afforded by the sun's rays to wearing pain, neuralgia and inflammatory rheumatism is more effective and lasting than that of any application whatever. Those who have face-ache should prove it for themselves sitting in a sunny window where selves, sitting in a sunny window the warmth falls full on the cheek. where

the warmth falls full on the cheek.

For nervous debility and insomnia the treatment of all others is rest in sunshine. There is no tonic like it, provided the good effects are not neutralized by ill-feeding. To restore a withered arm, a palsied rheumatic limb, or to bring a case of nervous prostration up speedily, a most efficient part of the treatment would be to expose the limb or the person as many hours to direct sunlight as the day would afford. With weak lungs, let the sun fall full on the chest for hours. For the chilliness which causes blue hands and bad color resort to the sun—let it almost blister the skin and the circulation will answer the attracthe circulation will answer the attracthe circulation will answer the attrac-tion. It is a finer stimulous than wine, electricity or massage, and we are on the verge of great therapeutic discoveries concerning it.—Popular Science.

A woman likes to have her husband her considerately, but not so con-ately that people will take her for derately that people was second wife.—Puck.

A Farmer's Diet—E. E. B., Michigan, asks for a perfect diet for the farmer. Answer.—Fruits, grains, and nuts, taken to the amount of one and a half to one and three-fourths pounds daily. The proportion should be about one part of two parts of proteids, and ten parts starch.—Good Health.

Sunday school teacher—"And so Lot's rife was turned to salt. Can any one ell why?" Wicked Willy (from the ear)—"She was too fresh!"—Harvard Lampo

Daniel Webster was a very slovenly fellow during his school days at Exeter. His uncleanliness had often been criticised by his teachers, and he had been warned to wash himself before coming to school, but he took no heed.

One morning he came as usual, unwashed, and the teacher called him to his desk. After looking at one of his hands the teachers told him if he would show him another in that room as dirty he would not punish him. Daniel at once raised the other and went to his seat without punishment. Young Daniel, however, had the reputation of having committed the Constitution of the United States to memory, and had it printed on tates to memory, and had it printed on handkerchief for the purpose.

Her way—"Don't you think she's a model mother?" "Why, her children are little terrors!" "Yes; but she writes such good papers for our mother's meetings."—Detroit Free Press.

Nothing is stronger than custom

Nothing is strong.

Ovid.

What is food to one man may be fierce poison to others.—Lucretius.

I am a man, and nothing that concerns a man do I deem a matter of indifference to me.—Terence. to me.—Terence.
One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

Have you something to do Do it to-day."—B. Franklin. do to-morrow?

Jean of Arc was a most extraordinary Joan of Arc was a most extraordinary genius who did everything she undertook equally well without taking pains. A peasant girl of 17, she understood the politics of her day as nobody else understood them, and when questioned by theologians she answered with such mastery that they were intellectually powerless in her presence, yet she could neither read or write.

He knew—She—"I never saw a married couple who got on so well together as Mr. and Mrs. Rigby." He—"Humph! I know! Each of them does exactly as she likes."—Brooklyn Life.

In farms and farming we make a big In farms and farming we make a big showing, as shown by the last census:

Number of farms 5,738,657

Value of real estate 516,574,000,000

Implements and machinery 751,000,000

Total value farm property 320,514,000,000

Value of 1899 product, \$4,739,000,000 92.6 per cent. greater than in 1889—nearly doubled in ten years. These figures show that American farming pays and pays well. It is equal to investing money at 91-4 per cent.

Who puts back into place a fallen bar, Or flings a rock out of a traveled road, His feet are moving toward the central star, His name is whispered in the gods' abode. —Edwin Markham in Success.

Benzine and French chalk will rem Benzine and French chalk will remove grease stains from matting. Scrape the chalk freely ever the spots, then sprinkle enough benzine to moisten it. When the benzine has evaporated brush off the chalk and the spot will have disappeared. If not renew the treatment,



Oh, memory, alight and sing
Where rosy-bellied plippins cling,
And golden russets glint and gleam,
As in the old Arabian dream,
The fruits of that enchanted tree
The glad Aladdin robbed for me!
And drowsy winds, awake and fan
My blood as when it overran
A heart ripe as the apples grow
In orchard lands of long ago!
—James W. Riley.

Much money is expended for advertis-ing businesses, but more for advertising personalities.

The high hat is an assertion of properity and advertises its wearer into the consideration he might not otherwise re-

The presentation of a \$600,000 collection of porcelains to the Art Museum and the giving of \$10,000,000 for libraries is advertising—commendable, useful, desirable advertising and positively worth the money.

House cellar storage is not usually very successful with apples. The fact is we want a cooler temperature than is usually obtained in a house cellar. A cellar under an out-door building that can be opened cold nights and closed during the day is much more successful.

The heyday of the blood is unusually tame, to say nothing of humble, in the case of the Chicago washer-woman who married an old gentleman of \$50,000 the other day, and on the day following is reported to have gone out washing "the same as ever." Perhaps, however, this particular wash had been already contracted for, and was, therefore, at once a high grammle of business conscience and high example of business conscience and a swan song of the tub.

Slightly Discourteous .- "Yes, I always

do my thinking when I walk."

"It's a pity you gave it up."

"Give what up?"

"Walking."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Don't you wish you had an automobile?" said Miss Miami Brown.
"Oh, I dunno," answered Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "A mule doen't cost near as much money an' it's purty near as dangerous."—Washington Star.

In the midst of our prosperity and contentment, so far as people outside of politics are concerned, the London "Times" rises to prophesy that in three short months the scale will turn and a collapse of credit in New York will occur "unless we are to accept the newfangled doctrine that in some mysterious way economic laws need not be taken into account where America is concerned." The fears (or hopes) of the Times are based upon the alleged fact that great as our resources are we are piling up liabilities in excess of them. When it is observed that the sixty most active railway shares which averaged \$40.71 six years ago now average \$114.58 the prospect of a readjustment of inflated values seems altogether probable. But there are no signs of a "collapse." In the midst of our prosperity and con-

Thirteen million two hundred thousand ollars is the most conservative estimate iven by experts of the amount wagered t the Saratoga race track during the eason which ended August 28th.

He swiftly gulps his coffee down
And bolts a piece of pie.
He gets the indigestion
And says he wonders why.
—Washington Star.

For this reason men who get the northern shooting early in September get the very best of the teal shooting. He is lucky who camped upon the edge of some North Wisconsin or Minnesota lake, and waited for the break of day of September 1st. The water deep and blue ber 1st. The water, deep and blue, stretches in front of the tent; back of it stretches in front of the tent; back of it the pines and hemlocks rise in a dark green wall; between the trees gleam and glow the fiery red of the sumach already touched heavily with frost; the massive maples show blotches of this red here and there among the upper branches; through the night has come occasionally the dying whisper of a falling leaf; the ruffed grouse has drummed at sunset.

all the fruit his family can consume and it will greatly reduce the cost o living, yet not one in one hundred do it If not, why not? Nearly every farmer can easily raise

Except for the cover-crops sowed late in the season for winter protection, none but hoed crops are permissible in the young orchard. The careful grower prunes for symmetrical, evenly balanced

heads, and plenty of tree space among the branches. He harvests the apples without bruising them or mixing in leaves; he grades the fruit and packs apples of uniform size and quality neatly in barrels bearing his name. The name on packages of standard fruit retains customers. There is small danger of over-production; when prices fall the cause is almost invariably a temporary glut of the market, an evil remedied to a very great extent by cold storage plants, private or co-operative."

"William, has the shad any tee 'No, ma'am. It doesn't need any. ises its bones."—Credit Lost.

The manufacturer in the United States has been favored by the abundance of wood suitable for sounding boards, as well as for piano cases. The president of the New York Piano Makers' association remarked in an address some years ago: "Just as Italian and Tyrolese forests make Amat! violins possible in Cremona, so American lumber has made it possible to bring plano making to its highest perfection in this country."

They sat in the haramock, he and she, swinging the hours away in a happy manner peculiar to lovers. Fit whispered in her shell-like ear: Finally

whispered in her shell-like ear:
"You are like a peach."
The maiden hung her head demurely for a few minutes, while a warm blush spread over her fair, blonde face.
"I--I'd rather be a pair," she answered, tremulously.
A long silence ensued. Then, like a beautiful dream, the situation unfolded itself to the young man, and the cards are now out.—Exchange.

In very many cases the rightness or wrongness of an act depends upon circumstances, or upon the probable consequences. There is no moral quality in the act itself, either good or bad; but only in the intention and in the outcome.

Gladstone, when he saw he was straining too hard, used to go right to bed, shut out the world, and take a few days' absolute relaxation; and he always said that was the only thing that kept him alive. In many cases complete rest will restore eyesight that has not been too long abused—though the almost univerlong abused-though the almost univer sal thing is to put on glasses and keep the strain right up. Nine people out of ten will plead that rest is impossible in their own case. Yet the world would not positively stop if they were to let up for a short time; and even with them the time comes a little later when they are forced to make everything else secondary to getting well.

"You come from the old country, don't

'An' shure Oi do.

"Have you been long out?"
"O, be dad, if Ol lived in the ould counthry as long as Oive lived in New York
Oi guess Oi'd b' th' owldest man in the

city."
"You're a pretty old man, then?"
"Ol'm oulder than me fayther—ble "Ol'm oulder than me fayther—bless owl—if he lived till nixt October he'd id this twinty years."

A Foot Salve—The very best salve for tired and aching feet may be made at home of mutton tallow and camphor. Cut the clear fat, which may be the trimmings from chops or the kidneys, into small pieces and add to them a piece of raw potato, peeling and all. Cover with water and fry out in the oven. When nothing is left of the fat but the cracklings, strain, add a few drops of camphor and pour into eggshells or small jars.—Ex. jars.-Ex.

The fact that the United States consumed, for the year ended June 30, 1902, 18,200 tons of Greek currants, as against 70,500 tons consumed by Great Britain for the same period in water than 100 to 1 the same period, is unexplainable to the same period, is unexplainable to exporters in general, because they will neither believe that America grows her own currants, nor that any market can be satisfied with any but Greek currants. At the same time, the very favorable outlook for a large crop this season is disconcerting, in view of the probable effect upon the market.

Where do you suppose worms were rst found in pears," said Mrs. Crim-onbeak, picking over some fruit in the first

"Why," replied Mr. Crimsonbeak, think the first time worms were foun in pears was in the ark, dear."—You kers Statesman.

General William T. Sherman was fond of relating the following story: "When I was with the army in Georgia a slave owner about Christmas time missed a fine fat turkey. He suspected a good-looking mulatto, and ordered the man to be brought before him. 'You have stolen my turkey and eaten it,' said the irate planter. 'I'se not gwine to say I didn't, when you says I did, massa.' 'I ought to have you flogged. What have you to say why I should massa.' 'I ought to have you flogged. What have you to say why I should not punish you?' 'Well, massa, you hain't lost anything particular. You see, you has a little less turkey and a good deal more nigger.' And the master was compelled to acknowledge the philosophy of the slave and let him unwhipped."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "The human race is divided into two classes: Those who go ahead and do something and those who sit still and inquire, "Why wasn't it done the other way?"

"Why wasn't it done the other way?"

Be of Good Cheer.—We are as great or as small as our own thoughts make us; if we are so small as to be buried under an avalanche of trifles, we have none but ourselves to blame. Drink the wine of life, not its lees. If you must indulge in fancies, weave them in bright colors rather than in the somber hues of night. "I find the gayest castles in the air that were ever piled," says Emerson, "far better for comfort and for use, than the dungeons in the air that are daily dug and caverned out by grumbling, discontented people."—Exchange.

"A reasonable service of good deeds,
Pure living, tenderness to human needs;
Reverence and trust and prayer for light
to see
The Master's footprints in our daily ways,
And the calm beauty of an ordered life
Whose very breathing is unworded praise."

Whose very breathing is unworded praise."

The fate of his court poet laureate was also not to be envied. On one occasion the shah read to him one of his own poems, and asked for his opinion. "Even if I deserve your majesty's anger," said the candid poet, "I must say that it is anything but poetry." The shah, feeling insulted, cried out to those who waited on him, "Take this ass to the stable." After a little while, becoming calmer, he tried the poet once more, this time with a fresh set of verses. When he had finished reading, the poet started to go away. "Where are you going?" asked the shah. "To the stable, your majesty," was the reply of the poet. This time the shah enjoyed the joke, and the poet was forgiven. forgiven.

The chief burden of a woman's life is

The chief burden of a woman's life is her neighbors.

Time is money to the man who has a government contract.

A very poor sort of man may be wealthy if he has the money.

A man likes to hear a woman say she has never been kissed, even if he doesn't believe it. believe it.

Perhaps, after all, babies do understand the language women talk to them—ard stay awake nights to get even.—Chicago News.

Professor Mumford says the best time to cut corn to get the greatest amount of nutrients in the grain and stover is to cut it just as the grains begin to dent.

"Captain Wilson, having gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of this congregation on his behalf." Unfortunately, the misplacement of the comma after the "sea," the congregation were told that "Captain Wilson having gone to see his wife, desires the prayers of this congregation on his behalf."—Cornhill Magazine.

General-Manager Edgar Van Etten of General-Manager Edgar Van Etten of the Boston and Albany railroad has planted 10,000 catalpa trees near West-field, Mass., to grow timber for railroad ties. The wood of the catalpa tree is straight grained and very durable. These trees grow rapidly and to large dimensions in the West. The attempt to grow them in the East is an experi-ment.

Penurious Maid—"He made her an offer of his hand."
"Did she accept?"
"No. There wasn't enough in it."—
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

In the matter of food we are still cannibals. We fancy we are Christians be-cause we considerately abstain from eat-ing our own species, while we fight to obtain pieces of the dead bodies of other cause we considerately about the control of the con

Clean up the garden where the early vegetables grew. Don't let the weeds go to seed.

A Little Way.

nan was

g story:
n Georgia
nas time
suspected
dered the
lim. 'You
aten it,'
gwine to
s I did,
flogged.
I should
ssa, you
ar. You

ey and a the mas-edge the thim go

"The classes:

inquire way?

s great s make ried un-ave none the wine

indulge t colors of night. air that ian the discor

s, needs; or light

ly ways, life praise."

"Even "Even ";" said at it is h, feel-o walt-stable." mer, he he with ad finto go asked jesty," me the et was

life is has a

underthem

t time mount ver is in to

ten of West-

ilroad

rable. large xperi-

it."-

can-s be-eat-ht to other

d the y by metin a nortiA little way to walk with you, my own— Only a little way. Then one of us must weep and walk alone Until God's day.

A little way! It is so sweet to live Together, that I know Life would not have one withered rose to give If one of us should go.

And if these lips should ever learn to smile, With your heart far from mine, Twould be for joy that in a little while They would be kissed by thine.

—Frank L. Stanton in Indianapolis Sentinel.

Gems of Thought.

Gems of Thought.

Enjoying each other's good is heaven begun.—Lucy C. Smith.

Intercessory prayer might be defined as loving our neighbor on our knees.—Charles H. Brent.

Try to make an instantaneous act of conformity to God's will at everything which vexes you.—Edward B. Pusey.

Knowledge is a call to action; an insight unto the way of perfection is a call to perfection.—J. H. Newman.

If you tell the truth, you have infinite power supporting you; but if not, you have infinite power against you.—Charles George Gordon.

The sins by which God's Spirit is ordinarily grieved are the sins of small things—laxities in keeping the temper, slight neglects of duty, sharpness of dealing.—Horace Bushnell.

The labor of the baking was the hardest part of the sacrifice of her hospitality. To many it is easy to give what they have, but the offering of weariness and pain is never easy. They are, indeed, a true salt to salt sacrifices withal.—George Macdonald.

You feel in some families as if you were

You feel in some families as if you were You feel in some families as it you were living between the glasses of a microscope. Manner, accent, expression, all goes to make up your "personality," all that you do or leave undone, is commented upon and found fault with.—H. Bowman.

Live and Let Live.

Live and Let Live.

Charles Darwin, the great naturalist, in his discussion of his theory of life, declares that a struggle for existence prevalls everywhere and that each man builds upon the ruins of another, says the National Advertiser. If this be so in the natural world, it is contrary to that higher law in the business world, which is incorporated in the words, "Live and let live." This maxim is the result of experience of successful men in business. There has grown up a general sentiment that those prosper best who stick strictly to their own business and let that of other people alone. The feeling is, that one should not seek to "hog it," but to be content with his share of what is in the trough. So strong is this sentiment that in the greater centers of trade like New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston the various leading lines of trade have sorts of guilds. In this they carry out another higher proverb that "one helps himself by helping another."

They Break the Avalanche.

They Break the Avalanche.

In Switzerland the people have entered upon effective plans to defeat the avalanche in its devastating work. No more need the traveler be told, "Beware of the awful avalanche," for these rolling, pitching, sliding bodies of snow that accumulate into masses of destruction are now broken up before they gain an amount of material or velocity sufficient to make them dangerous. Along the mountain sides, where avalanches form, earthworks in the form of a V are constructed, with their points upward, and when moving masses of snow come in contact with them they are broken apart and so deflected as to be rendered harmless.—Pittsburg Despatch.

I drove down to the valley early one morning and saw the old chap sitting on the bank fishing. On my way back I reached the same spot about 5 o'clock and he was still there.

"'Fishing, neighbor?' says I.

"'Yep, says he.

"Been here all day?'

"Yep,'

'Yep.'
'What luck?' says I.
'Fair to middlin',' says he.
'How many have you caught?'
'Oh, they ain't begun to bite yet!'

Evening Sun

Reports come from Nova Scotia that the unusually cool winds in May and June and the ravages of the Bud Moth will make the apple crop small in quantity and inferior in quality this year. J. W. Bigelow, of the Provincial Fruit Growers' association estimates the Nova Scotia crop at 200,000 barrels for shipment.

A lie is often told without saying a

Planting Currants in the Fall.

Planting Currants in the Fall.

Though but little risk of failure in planting currants in either spring or fall, I have found late summer a very good time for it. Set out Red Cross in October and when winter comes there are plants well established, as they make root at once in the warm soil. The currant makes an early growth in spring, and ripens its wood quickly, and by the time mentioned is in fine condition for transplanting, and it is just as true of the gooseberry. Further than this, those who wish to propagate these two can put in cuttings at the same time, and expect full success. Strip off what leaves may be on, making lengths of cuttings of about a foot or less, set them six inches in the ground, and every one will grow of the currants, and a large percentage of the gooseberries. The black currant does not ripen up its foliage quite so early as the others, but it would be generally found in condition for planting at same time.

Notes by President Roosevelt.

It is a good thing to have great factories and great citizens, but it is a better thing to have strong and decent men and women.

Play is a first-rate thing, so long as you know it is play.

We shall win out in the future, not by seeking to take the course that is pleasantest, but by finding out the course that is right and following that.

You must trust to the citizen himself to work out the ultimate salvation of the state.

state.

The crimes of craft and the crimes of violence are equally dangerous.

The worst enemy of the people, upon whose behalf mob violence is often invoked, is the man who invokes it.

It is not a kindness to bring up a child in the belief that it can get through life by shirking the difficulties.

I despise the man who will not work.

I despise the man who will not work.

A Ladder for Fruit Picking.—Anyone who has done much picking of fruit from large trees, using an ordinary ladder, knows how inconvenient a thing it is to handle in moving it around to various portions of the tree, says Mechan's Monthly. The long top round makes a breadth which, with the two projecting points—the ends of the side strips—makes an awkward thing to thrust in amongst the branches. The best style of ladder is that which brings the top up into a decided point, which is easily placed anywhere amongst the branches, and quickly. But if instead of a finished point it simply runs to a short round—say four inches long—it will not be very awkward to handle, and will enable its being placed more securely against limbs running more or less perpendicular.

Around the club table we swell out our chests and talk about the price of "steel" just as if it really interested us,

"isteel" just as if it really interested us, and so by inference we advertise that we are quite some large pumpkins in the stock market.

And when we die!
Flowers, tears, hearses with plumes and horses with black fringe around them, mourners, and carriages, and eulogles, and preachers and things advertise our greatness and the grief of our heirs.

And, finally, they plant a ton or so of granite immediately above our swelling bosoms to keep the grave from bursting with our pride and in letters of imperishable stone they carve upon it an advertisement of our manifold virtues.

So our life begins with a "help wanted ad" and ends with a "testimonial." And all is advertising.—Charles Austin Bates.

Experience worries more men than it

Experience worries more men than it

Experience worries more men than it teaches.

A woman who is a good listener is truly unselfish.

An old bachelor says a certificate of birth is a milk ticket.

Man must take the world as he finds it—and he must leave it in pretty much the same condition.

It's certainly queer how much more disagreeable and peevish the child next door is than your own.

A July ice bill never looks so big to anybody else as to the man who hasn't settled his January coal bill.

One kind of hypocrite is the man who after thanking the Lord for his dinner proceeds to find fault with the cook.

Doubtless the accepted suitor imagines it is love that makes the world go round because he is intoxicated with happiness.

Nothing short of a miracle can deprive a woman of words. That's why she neglects to express her thanks when a man gives up his seat to her in a crowded car.—Chicago News.

Green's Fruit Grower can secure for its readers reduced rates on most news-papers and magazines. Write us for rates on the periodicals you wish to take.



rapidly vanishing, the price of crude rubber has doubled in the last decade.

We have 6,175 acres of the finest rubber land in the world, and with the finest climate. On this land we are changing the production of crude rubber from the primitive and destructive method now employed by the natives to the most scientific and economic plan known to modern forestry. You cannot name any article of worldwide use whose production has undergone so radical a development as we are now engaged in without vastly enriching those interested in the change.

An acre of rubber trees brought into bearing on our land will produce a net income of from \$200 to \$300 a year for more years than you can possibly live. These figures are not paper estimates and they are not ours. They are based upon results now being actually obtained in scientific rubber culture, and they are proven by the most reliable sources of information in the world—the government reports of the United States and Great Britain.

RUBBER! Indispensable as wheat, or cotton, or coal. American manufacturers alone consume annually 60,000,000 lbs. of crude rubber, worth at least \$40,000,000. Yet the supply falls short of the demand. The immediate manufacture of the Pacific cable would consume the entire available supply of rubber in the United States to-day.

Ab)

cific cable would consume the entire available supply of rubber in the United States to-day.

The remarkable opportunity is now open for securing shares in this great enterprise, each share representing an undivided interest equivalent to an acre of land in our orchard, on a plan by which we plant and bring this orchard into bearing. There is no large cash down payment, as the purchaser pays for the land in modest monthly installments running over the development period.

We plan foo trees to the acre, and "tap to death" 400 of them, getting every ounce of the rubber milk from them and leaving 200 trees to the acre, the normal number for permanent yield. The advantage of this early tapping is that by so doing dividends begin in the same year, and are sufficient before the shares are all paid for, to pay your money nearly all back.

Anyone can own such shares, or acres. Supposing you buy only five. You pay 800 a month for 12 months, then \$10 to \$23 a month for 2 months, the \$10 to \$23 a month for 2 months, the \$10 to \$23 a month for 2 months, the \$10 to \$23 a month for 2 limited period, until you have paid the full price of the shares in the present series—\$204 each; but during the period of these payments, you will have received dividends amounting to \$210 per share; hence, the actual net cost of your shares, or acres, is only \$44 each, and you own real estate them worth at least \$2,500, and from the maturity period onward longer than you can live, your five acres, or shares, will yield you or your heirs a yearly income of \$1,200.

This is a most conservative estimate (based on government reports of the United States and Great Britain) for 200 trees per acre, and figuring them as yielding each only two pounds of crude rubber per year, a total of 400 pounds at 60 cents net per pound. Of course if you buy 10 shares your income would be \$2,400 yearly; or, better still, 25 shares will yield \$6,000 a year.

If we can prove to you that five shares in this investment, paid for in small monthly installments, will bring

On Sept. 30th the price of these shares was advanced \$12 each without notice in this paper. We have made, however, a special reservation until Oct. 15th of a block of shares, which will be held for readers of Green's Fruit Grower, at the old price of \$252 a share. There are not many, as the shares are selling fast, and quick action will be necessary to secure yours before they are all gone. Telegraphic reservations received by Oct. 15 and applications by letter bearing postmark of that date will be honored, unless this block of shares are all sold before your order reaches us. All later applications can be filled only at the advanced price.

MUTUAL RUBBER PRODUCTION CO.





HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

cold storage?—V. C. & G. M. Sweet, N. Y.

Reply:—There is no doubt whatever that boxes will work as well in cold storage as barrels or any other packages, filled with fruit. They have often been tested. They have proved especially desirable for marketing fine fruit. The Western growers use them to the exclusion of everything else. It has been found that there are two shapes needed to accommodate the different sizes of apples, for they fit in differently. I heard this matter discussed at length at Spokane, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, two years ago, in the horticultural meetings. Both the growers and dealers agreed on the subject. However, the boxes should be the same in cubic measurements. It seems that a box that will hold fifty pounds of apples of average weight is the most satisfactory, and measures out almost exactly one bushel. They decided on the following: One to be called the "standard" box, 10 1-2xil 1-2 and 18 inches long in the clear, which will pack the commonone bushel. They decided on the following: One to be called the "standard" box, 10 1-2x11 1-2 and 18 inches long in the clear, which will pack the commonsized apples; while a box 10x11 and 20 inches long will suit a smaller size. These dimensions mean that the boxes must be so much inside. If these sizes and shapes should be adopted generally it would be a good thing for the whole country. Some standards will have to be decided upon, and one shape will not suit all sizes of fruit. The apples must be packed in tiers. Four and five tiers includes everything but the very large and very small apples. The lumber for the ends should be 13-16ths thick, and for the sides 1-4 inch.

There are other styles of boxes in use, one being 11 1-4x11 3-4 inches and 18 inches long. The different weights

use, one being 11 1-4x11 3-4 inches and 18 inches long. The different weights of apples naturally make the boxes, when filled, weigh differently, but by measure we have always been getting different weights. He who buys Ben Davis will always get not only poor apples in quality but light weight. Winesap, Newtown, Grimes and other good apples will weigh more and be worth more.

One of our readers in Northern Georgia wants to know if it will pay to grow early summer appies there, such as Red June and Horse, which do well there, for the Northern markets. They ripen there in July and early August. Reply:—There is no doubt that it will pay, for it has long paid, to grow and ship to Northern markets a limited

pay, for it has long paid, to grow and ship to Northern markets a limited amount of early apples. The varieties that do well in any locality and will ripen in July and a small part of August will bring a good price. The rates of transportation are very important to be considered, for this is a vital point in figuring the net profits to the grower. If he has little or nothing left the project must be a failure. In most of the Southern apple sections I think reasonable rates of transportation may be secured.

As to varieties, Red June is a very

As to varieties, Red June is a handsome and good apple to eat but it is rather small and quite subject to scab. By good culture and spraying these faults may be largely overcome. Sumfaults may be largely overcome. Summer Rose is as early and of about the same size and quality. It is very delicately striped with red over an almost white ground-color. No apple is more reliable in bearing. This is one of the varieties that was sent to England this summer from Delaware with good profit. Red Astrachan is a favorite market apple and always sells well when well grown. The tree is very well adapted to a warm climate. During two trips that I have made to South Carolina this summer I saw many of them doing well and I have seen the same in Texas and other Southern states. doing well and I have seen the same in Texas and other Southern states. Sops of Wine is later than the former but it is brilliant red and a good bearer. Oldenberg is still a little later but it is a very profitable apple. The tree is a heavy and sure bearer and the fruit is so attractive in color and so nearly uniform in size that it is sure to pay well in any region, from Georgia to Minnesota. Horse is a large yellow apple that I have long known to do well in the South, and it may be among those to grow for shipping. Its quality is poor. Somehow, the markets prefer is poor. Somehow, the markets prefer red apples to those of any other color.

HIS ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES.

Professor H. E. Van Deman—In the last issue of Green's Fruit Grower we note your article on boxes for packing apples. Please give us a description for boxes to hold one bushel. Dimensions and thickness of material wanted. Have such packages been used successfully in cold storage?—V. C. & G. M. Sweet, N. Y.

Reply:—There is no doubt whatever that boxes will work as well in cold storage as barrels or any other packages, filled with fruit. They have often been tested. They have proved especially desirable for marketing fine fruit. The Western growers use them to the exclusion of everything else. It has been found that there are two shapes needed to accommodate the different sizes of apples, for they fit in differently. I apples, for they fit in differently. I The same person wants to know what to apply to his peach trees to make the fruit have swood, and what to do where the growth is not strong enough.

Potash is the manure to give color, and phosphoric acid is also good for the trees and fruit, too. Nitrogen will age good growth. Where there is too much go growth a crop of fruit will check it. To such an orchard no nitrogen should be applied. A mixture of 200 pounds of phosphate rock per found that there are two shapes needed to accommodate the different sizes of apples, for they fit in differently. I of 200 pounds of nitrate of soda in addition to the above.

tion to the above.

The same person wants to know how The same person wants to know how to keep chestnuts from being wormy. There is no way to prevent the beetles from laying them, but they can be kept from hatching or the little worms killed before they have done much harm, by fumigating the nuts with bisulphide of carbon. This is easily done. They are put in any tight barrel or other place and two or three ounces of the drug poured into an old cup, put on top of the nuts and tightly covered. After one day's fumigation they may be aired, when they will be all right. This will not injure them in any way, but will kill the insects, eggs and all.

A correspondent, W. C. Webster, of Canada, wants to know what means he should use to destroy the Oyster Shell Bark Louse. He thinks that whitewash will do it and maybe tobacco water. The best time to fight this pest is about May, when the young are just hatched and in a very tender state. Tobacco and in a very tender state. Tobacco water will then affect them and so will kerosene emulsion. Whitewash will do little harm to them. Kerosene emulsion is made by churning one gallon of kerosene and half as much sour milk together. This can be done with a spray pump, by putting the nozzle in the vessel, and so returning the liquid as fast as it is pumped out. When it is well mixed it must be diluted in water so it will pass through a pump easily. One dose is usually sufficient, but another should be given, if necessary, to destroy all the insects.

He also wants to know if tobacco stems or dust will kill or prevent peach kerosene emulsion. Whitewash will

all the insects.

He also wants to know if tobacco stems or dust will kill or prevent peach yellows. No, there is very little good to be done in this way. The tobacco is a good fertilizer, but it will not destroy the germs of this disease. Digging up and burning is the only sure remedy. This should be done promptly. There is danger in a day's delay. Care should be used that the diseased trees should not touch the others, or they may take the yellows, too.

not touch the others, or they may take the yellows, too.

He also speaks of a tiny worm injuring the roots of his blackberries, and wants to know what to do for this trouble. He thinks tobacco dust will help and I am inclined to agree with him. It seems to be destructive to nearly all insects. I would try it, putting it on liberally. It is worth all it will cost because of its manurial value.

This man complains of apple scab on

This man complains of apple scab on This man complains of apple scab on his fruit and wants to know what to do for that. It is too late to do anything now. When this disease gets hold on the tissues of the fruit it is beyond the preventive stage. Nothing will kill the part that is inside; but, the use of Bordeaux mixture will prevent the germs from taking fresh hold in new places. However, the most of the injury for this year was done before the first of August.

H. E. Danden

The chief aim of every family should be contentment says Success. Without this quality, no home can be maintained on the lines of peace, happiness and progress. Contentment will bring more comfort than scores of costly paintings or thousands of dollars' worth of furnior thousands of dollars' worth of furniture. It is a great study; it means all that home life stands for. Those who imagine that home is only a place in which to sleep and eat have a mistaken idea of the most constructive measures of life, and little or no regard for their country. The men and women who have located and established homes are the ones who maintain good government. the ones who maintain good government, and not those whose lives are given to idle roaming and whose homes are "un-der their hats,"

A man's second love nearly always owns more property than his first one.

Readers of Green's Fruit Grower should make good patrons of the hotels in their in their locality, and farmers may also sell their local hotels large quantities of sell their local hotels large quantities of butter, milk, vegetables and other products if they adopt the right methods. Get acquainted with these hotel men by stopping there to dinner occasionally. When you have succeeded in getting an order for fruit and other products be careful that it is of superior quality. When the hotel man has learned that you are a safe man to deal with you may make permanent customers of such hotels. The Troy Press, in a recent article, tells of the amount of produce used by a large hotel as follows:

The amount used daily in the house will run something like this: 1,500 pounds of fresh beef, 400 of lamb, 350 of mutton, and 300 of lamb racks. The consumption of ham will average 20 pounds per day, to which may be added 150 pounds of bacon, about 100 pounds of smoked tongue, and about 150 pounds of corned beef. The quantities of fowl, exclusive of chicken and turkeys, is 200 pounds per day. One thousand chickens and sixty turkeys are necessary butter, milk, vegetables and other

is 200 pounds per day. One thousand chickens and sixty turkeys are necessary to serve the cravings of those who relish chickens and sixty turkeys are necessary to serve the cravings of those who relish this kind of meat. It is nothing unusual to use an entire veal at a day's cooking while the demand for fish will run this item up to over 500 pounds daily. In the way of milk, cream and eggs, the house uses 400 dozen eggs, 1,000 quarts milk and 250 quarts of cream every twenty-four hours. In addition to this, 400 pounds of butter and 150 pounds of lard are received daily at the back of the house. Ten barrels of potatoes, five of flour, and two of sugar are rolled out of the store-room every morning, and very the store-room every morning, and very frequently it is a case or more. the line of small vegetables, the cost of those consumed daily averages \$125, while the fruit bill is seldom less than \$150 per Groceries to the value of \$300 is consumed daily.

Statistics have been gathered showing Statistics have been gathered showing that the number of summer boarders in New Hampshire in 1900 was 153,928. A literary acquaintance who went into the country last summer for peace and quiet tells us that this is probably an absurdly small estimate. During his visit, at least, he judges that there were about half this number in a single farmhouse.

After knives have er knives have been cleansed they be brilliantly polished with charcoal powder.

Please Tell Me

Sal

Who Needs My Book.

nelp—that is all.

Just send me a postal to tell me the book he needs. No money is wanted.

Do that much and I will do this:
I will send him the book, and with it an order on his druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will authorize that druggist to let the sick one test it for a month at any risk. If it succeeds, the cost is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

There was never a sick one who refuse such an offer.

is \$5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

There was never a sick one who could refuse such an offer—and I am very glad to fulfill it. My records show that 39 out of each 40 pay for the medicine gladly. I pay just as willingly when one says that I have failed.

The reason is this: After a lifetime's experience I have perfected the only remedy that strengthens the inside nerves. Those nerves alone operate every vital organ; and no weak organ can be well again until its nerve power is restored. I want those who need help to know it.

For his sake, please tell me some sick one whom common remedies don't cure.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr.Shoop, Box 410, Book No. 2 on the Heart. Box No. 3 on the Kidneys. Book No. 3 on the Kidneys. Book No. 4 for Women.

Box No. 5 for Men (sealed). Book No. 5 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

if you suffer from Eppor or St. Vitus' Dance, or have cannot contact that do so, my New Discovery will CURE and and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE REFIEDIES and try them. They have cured thousands where everything else failed. Sent absolutely free with complete directions, except a send of the complete directions, except and the complete directions.

DR. W. H. MAY, 94 Pine Street, New York City.



PRINTUS EYE BOOK FREE Melrose, Iowa, was cured of blindness months. Hope for everyone. Advice to DR W. O. COFFEE, 881 Good Block, Des Moines.

RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANT

THE "1900" BALL-BEARING FAMILY WASHER

Greatest Time, Labor and Expense Saver for the Home Ever Invented. Every Household Needs One.

NO MORE RUBBING, STOOPING, BOILING, or WEARING OUT of CLOTHES Monday's Washing no Longer a Drudgery. Only Perfect Washer Made.



SENT **ABSOLUTELY** FREE

without Advance Payment or Deposit of any Kind. Freight Paid, on 30 Days' Trial. May be Returned Free of Satisfactory.



It is unquestionably the greatest
It is simplicity itself. It revolv
market. No strength required.
is needed It will wash large qu

nily use. Entirely new principle. It is simplicity itself. It revolves on bicycle ball-bearings, not the easiest running washer on the market. No strength required. No more stooping, rubbing thes. Hot water and soap all that is needed It will wash large quantities of clothes (so matter fectly clean in six minutes.

The "1900" Washer will wash collars and cuffs, laces, cambrics, and the most aterials perfectly clean and positively without tearing or wearing them of ghtest degree. It will wash blankets, bedspreads, carpets, etc., just as economically.

roughly." Washer not only prevents wear and tear, but it saves soap, materials, and a great deal of and hard work. As shown in the illustrations, which are not at all exaggerated, with the "1900' her an ordinary wash may be finished at 9 A. M., while with the old-fashioned washboard it would take all hours longer and the work would be very much harder.

ABSOLUTE PROOF FROM USERS OF THE "1900" WASHER. 81,000.00 Will Be Paid to Anyone Who Can Prove That Any of the Following Letters Are Not Genuine.

VERNA P. O., VIRGINIA, March 4, 1909.

NTLEMEN—The "1900" Washer is the best, cleanest and st washer that I have ever seen. Clothes need no handing whatever, as the machine cleans them better than by. All that is necessary is to have the water ready and the ine properly used does the rest. It is undoubtedly the rubbing whatever, as hand. All that is nec machine properly us heat washing machine

ne on the market. GEORGE M. COUNCILL, Pos

I have given your washer a fair trisl. It is the best washer I er saw. If has washed our heavy blankets with perfect set. I washed them last spring and rubbed more than ur and yet they had to go through again, but the "1900" asher cleaned them thoroughly clean. We do our washing quick and have no tired and wornout feeling as of old. I Washet and have no fired and wormen, to quick and have no fired and workers, wish every lady had a washer.

MRS. J. L. BANNER, 4903 Troost Ave.

GOLDEN GATE, ILLS. Please find enclosed remittance for your washer. I canno praise it too high. I don't see how I have done without it bore. No more backache. It is a godsend to weak women Please accept my heartfelt thanks to you, for it is the first free irial lever sent for that was indeed free.

MRS, CARRIE STAFFORD.

RS. CARRIE STAFFORD BUTLER, N. J., October 29, 1901

Your washer is the best and easiest ever made. In its equal. One of my sons, who is an engineer, gets is clothes very dirty. They have been washed by you Washer just as clean as when they were new. It washe thing perfectly clean. It runs so easy that my little daughter did the first two tubs full. It is a marvel and not part with it for §too. In two months it will pay for MRS. MARTHA

rue and full particulars of this liberal and a genuine offer, address "1900" WASHER CO., 130 C. STATE ST., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

REMEMBER, you take absolutely no risk, incur no expense or obligation whatever. The washer is sent by us on 30 days' trial, freight prepaid going and coming, and positively without any savance or deposit of any kind.

ook.

with it an bottles Dr. horize that it for a is, the cost ne druggist

who could very glad hat 39 out gladly. I says that

etime's ex-lly remedy es. Those tal organ; again until vant those

te sick one ire.
spepsia.
Heart.
Kidneys.
omen.
cn (sealed).
eumatism. n cured by sts.

rk City. oyesight by
ous free eye
ored phoAn eye hisrth \$5 but
cure catarght—alleye
icines, at
. J. Palmer,
indness in \$
advice free.
Moines, la

CHANT

lome THES

3[

nted for ing it by illing of soiled)

eal of

the trees and thick underbrush, there are fields, and pastures for grazing herds.

How things have changed! How I have changed! And no wonder, for now that I think of it, it is more than twenty years since I went out from the old home into the world to battle for myself. Even now the memory of those sacred years comes rushing back in vivid recollection, like a panorama, with all the lights and shadows of the past. Little did I think, when I left the old home, that such a life was before the. Youth painted everything in rainbow colors, too beautiful, too happy for the realities that soon overtook me. Much of this after life has been made sacred by sorrow, too sacred by far to be uncovered to public gaze, but it is enshrined in reverend and hallowed memory. Often during those passing years, when the burdens of life were heavy and the world seemed selfish and cold, have I thought of the dear old home, and wished that I could take all my cares to father or mother, as I used to do when a boy.

Recently I went back to the old farm,

home, and wished that I could take all my cares to father or mother, as I used to do when a boy.

Recently I went back to the old farm, but, alas! nothing but the skeleton of the old home remained. The house, the barn, the orchard and many other familiar objects were there to tell of the long ago; but father, mother, two brothers and two sisters had gone to their eternal home, while others of the family, like birds from the old nest, had gone to other places to make homes for themselves, and the old home was dead. I went to the old barn, where once we piled the hay to the roof, and filled the granaries with golden grain. It seemed empty and forsaken. The wind moaned through the empty mows, the doors creaked on their hinges, and the loose boards quivered and rattled. They spoke a language that the heart could understand and told a story of the long ago. I stood silent and motionless, but my heart vibrated in sympathy with every sound.

I went to the house. It seemed to wel-

I stood silent and motionless, but my heart vibrated in sympathy with every sound.

I went to the house. It seemed to welcome me as it used to do when I was a boy, but no familiar face or noise greeted me, Strangers were there and I turned away. I could not enter the sacred rooms, hallowed by the life and death of loved ones. Then I realized as never before that the old home is forever a thing of the past, and exists now only in memory, from whose indelible pages neither change nor time can obliterate those hallowed associations.

I looked at the old orchard which used to yield its luscious fruit, apples, pears and peaches, and other fruits in their seasons; but many of the favorite trees were gone, and some yet lay where they had fallen. They only serve to remind me of those who once lived with me in the old home, but are now sleeping in the old cemetery not far away.

Even the old shop, where amateur skill made many wonderful things and painted them in various colors, could not cheer my saddened heart. I knew that in it not a vestige of my boyhood's delight remained, and I, as one who seeks relief by change, turned my steps from the old home to other scenes of my youth.

I went to the lake, the beautiful Maxinkuckee: It is always associated in my thoughts with the old home. I seldom think of one without the other comes quickly to my mind. They are inseparably wed in the association of my hoye.

The Fading Light of Day.

"Jeony, gather up the scraps, and Hetty, selly push the settle back and tidy up the form." The contractions, twist day and dark, to elear the work away; por ine morn make ready by the fading selly push the work away; por ine morn make the spring and feed you'll not need the lantern, lads, the twilight's clear and gray.

"Journal of the sell back and the wood and the spring and feed you'll not need the lantern, lads, the twilight's clear and gray.

"Journal of the sell back are the spring and feed you'll not need the lantern, lads, the twilight's clear and gray.

"Journal of the sell back are the spring and feed you'll not need the lantern, lads, the twilight's clear and gray.

"Journal of the sell back are the spring and feed you'll have been made and the spring and feed you'll have been made as and the was been as a spring and feed you'll have been made sand farming and the was been as a spring and feed you'll have been made as and the was been as a spring and some by strangers. That old farm, not the new ones made from it, will ever be sured to my minory.

The old barn, built also by my father, who died twenty-seven years ago, was the architect and builder of the road and fronts to the east. My father, who died twenty-seven years ago, was the architect and builder of the road and the was been and sand the was been the spring and the was the spring a

When a protracted drouth is on the farmer feels like he would welcome most any sort of old flood without a murmur, says Denver Field and Farm. He looks upon his fields of parching grain and in his helpless, hapless condition counts up his loss and finds consolation in the fact that matters might have been worse. his loss and finds consolation in the fact that matters might have been worse. When seasons of rainfall come along and the grass and grain are rotting in the field he again finds himself powerless to avert the misfortune and feels that a drouth is not such a bad thing after all. If farming was the only occupation that had its short-comings, then we might go into some other business to seek prosperity and get rid of trouble, but the old adage confronts us that it is better to endure the evils that are about us than to flee to others of which we know nothing. Thus we settle down and make up our minds to accept the inevitable as complacently as possible.

Japan Signs.

Many of these signs are a study: "The all countries boot and shoe small or fine wares." "Old Curious." "Horseshoe maker instruct by French horse leech." "Cut hair shop." "If you want sell watch, I will buy. If you want buy watch I will sell. Yes, sir, we will, all will. Come at my shop. Watchmaker." "Hatter native country." "Autematic of Nausea Marina." "The house build for the manufacture of all and best kinds of hats and caps." of hats and caps.'

Darwin laid great stress on the "survival of the fittest" in the struggle of living forms for a place on earth. Prince Kropotkin, in a new work, shows that "mutual aid," a kind of co-operation in nature, has been, like competition, a leading factor in evolution.

LUNGS WEAK? HERE IS HEALTH



FREE

Are your lungs weak? Do you cough? Do you have pains in lungs, chest or back? Do you raise phlegm? Is your throat sore and inflamed?

Does your head ache? Is your appetite poor? Do you have night sweats? Are you losing flesh? Are you pale, thin, weak

and worn out? Do you have ringing in ears?

Do you have hot or cold flashes?

Is there dropping in throat? Is the nose dry and

stuffy? Have you a coated tongue? Have you catarrh?

CONSUMPTION CURED.

Any or all of the above symptoms are relieved and cured by the Slocum System of Treatment.

The System consists of Four Preparations.

Illustrated above.

The allments of women and delicate children are speedly relieved and cured.

The speedly relieved and cured.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The New Slocum's generous offer.

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The New Slocum's generous offer.

WRITE TO THE DOCTOR.

Please send your name and full address to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 98 Pine Street, New York, and the Four Free Preparations will be at once forwarded to you with full dictine reduced to an exact science by the world's foremost specialist.

By its timely use thousands of apparently

ELEASE WENTION THIS PAPER.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.



View of Green's Nursery Co. Farms, Rochester, N. Y.

Home of the Thanksgiving Prune, Red Cross Currant, Corsican Strawberry, Rathbun Blackberry, Wilder Early Pear, Worden Seckel Pear, York State Prune, American Blush Apple, and other new and rare varieties of fruit.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

We grow the best trees, true to name. Save half your money buying from us direct, instead of agents. Let us price your list. Now is the time to order for Fall Planting.

Get, now, \$1.50 tree, free with \$7.00 order.

Send for free Fruit Catalogue, also Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, etc. Address.

> GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Choicest Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, Seeds. 40 Acres Hardy Roses. 44 Greenhouses of Palms, Everblooming Roses, Ficus, Ferns, etc. Correspondence solicited. Catalogue Free. 49th Year. 1000 Acres.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., - PAINESVILLE, OHIO.

Hand-Forged 75c Knife & 60c Razor Steel Shears \$1. This cut is exact size To start you we will send you one for 48c., 5 for \$2, postpaid. Best y-in, shears, 6cc. This knife and shears, \$1. P. uning \$75c. budding 35c grafting \$5c. Printing shears \$5c. Status and "How for 15c a Rayer for 15c a Rayer. RAZOR STEEL

MAHER & GROSH 643 A St.,



Why She Loves the Hen.

The hen, oh, how I love her!
She is mighty hard to beat.
She puts money in our pockets
And shoes upon our feet.
I love to hear her cackle,
As she struts about the yard,
It cheers our drooping spirits
When we know that times are hard!
—Mollie Bates, Missouri, in New York
Farmer.

Tou cannot tell hen has laid by hen has laid by hen has sense enounce the hen has laid by the hen has sense enounce the hen has laid by hen has sense enounce the hen has laid by hen hen has

Poultry Notes.

Water. Water. Water. Keep eggs in a cool place until marketed.

No flock of poultry will ever pay un-

moulting season approaches.

The second year a hen is more profitable than at any other time.

A dry, gravelly spot is absolutely necessary to healthful conditions.

If the fowls are too fat an exclusive now and then for the state of the state

diet of oats will soon reduce them.

A hen is in her best condition only

The purslane in the garden can be fed to the geese and ducks to advantage.

To keep hens for eggs alone is to lose

the profit that may be made in chickens. Bait the rat trap with cheese rinds. This will catch them where nothing else

The best bred fowls will fail to be profitable if neglected, and will rapidly run

Turkeys are like chickens-if in a good condition they are marketable at any time of the year.

While anybody can raise chickens, perhaps it is not everybody that can raise them profitably.

You can make a handy egg case by taking the bottom of a tobacco box for bottom of crate and building up as high as you want it. Every two and four inches in depth will hold three dozen eggs in filler-more Home. without.-Rural

Building Time.

The new poultry house ought to be built before the hot weather is gone. It takes time to dry out a new house thoroughly and to get the moisture dried out of the earth floor. Unless the house out of the earth floor. Unless the house is dry when cold weather sets in you are sure to have damp quarters and sick birds. The scratching room house is probably the best for localities where the winter weather is severe. If you build one do not put in too much glass in the front. Have good sized windows, and then provide large ventilating doors either above or at the side of the windows, the doors to be opened for airing out of the earth floor. dows, the doors to be opened for airing the house when weather permits, and made to close tightly. Do not put in ventilators, they are "a delusion and a snare." They create drafts and drafts cause colds. The large ventilating doors let in a volume of fresh air which puri-fies the air of the house and does not injure the birds. They are only open when the weather is favorable the cold season. If you build day during the cold season. a scratching shed house instead of the convertible scratching room house, try giving the entire ground floor space for a scratching shed and provide an elevated closed-in roosting room in the rear part of the shed.-Country Gentleman.

It will pay you to keep pure bred oultry. They will bring a better price on the market, and a uniformity of type in the flock will be a source of pride to you which cannot be realized from a mongrel or mixed breed.

Don't neglect your dust boxes now Keep them well filled and in a shady place and let good fresh wood ashes or a liberal portion of pyrethrum powder, at any dri form a part of their contents.

You can add much to the comfort of you fowls if you will provide an open-ing in the wall of your poultry house, that the light superheated air may not be retained, but may escape, allowing the temperature about the roosts to change with that of the outside air.

If your flock is confined where they cannot secure green food you should provide them with a good supply of grass, weeds or vegetables each day. Their enjoyment of this ration will be Fowls suffer as much from heat as you do and badly ventilated roosting pla causes them to suffer and retards their

Fowlology.

Opportunity is the goose that lays the

golden eggs.

There is no law prohibiting the use of fowl language The negro who steals chickens does it

The hen that never cackles seldom lays

an egg. The hen, like the farmer feels better

over a full crop.

The rooster that crows the loudest is

often the greatest coward. The hen seldom has trouble with her apparel; she has pin feathers.

You cannot tell how large an egg a hen has laid by her cackle.

The world owes the hen a living, but she has sense enough to scratch for it.

The hen has always been held up as

an example of quietness, yet she often

The hen knoweth that the sweetest worm lieth just beneath the surface in your garden.

The wheat harvest cometh in the sumthe corn harvest in the autumn, but the egg harvest every day.

The bird-of-paradise and the peacock are noted for their beautiful plumage, less healthy and vigorous.

The eggs of the hens grow smaller as but the unobstrusive hen as a revenue getter.

Eggs are considered very peaceable, but I have known a number of them to

Had Solomon written "Take an egg now and then for thy stomach's sake" it would have been better wisdom.

Young Ben Hadad asked me why a hen's skeleton was like France's Little A hen is in her best conditions when she is seen industriously at work.

A lazy idle hen will often lay soft corporal. Of course I gave it up. "Beshelled eggs or be in mischief of some cause," said he, "It is her bony part."

Fine feathers do not make fine birds—

Old adage. An Irishman just over from the "ould sod" was out hunting, and seeing a redbird shot at it. He did not see it fly away, but ran up to the tree and seeing a toad on the ground he said, with a look of disgust: "Ah, but ye's was pratty bird before I shot the feathers off of ye's."-Ben Hadad, in "Poultry Farmer.

Feeding and Exercise.

Many poultrymen provide their fowls with comfortable quarters and feed regularly on a variety, but yet they get no eggs, says Mirror and Farmer. When the hens are in yards and cannot forage they are given a good heavy feed in the morning. Being full, they are satisfied, and have no inducements to scratch, consequently do not take any exercise and become too fat. The best plan is and become too fat. The best plan is to get some chaff, cut straw, leaves or even dirt, and place it where the hens can get it to scratch in. In the morning give the hens a very light meal. Throw some grain into the scratching heap and make them work for the balance of their meal. Feed nothing but what they will have to work for. At but what they will have to work for. At night give them all they will eat. The object is to keep the hens busy through the day but allow them to go on the roost full. Hens that are compelled to work will lay better and keep in good health, while the eggs will produce strong chicks. Do not feed them at noon, except by putting their food in the scratch-ing heap, and never give soft food in that. Give them their night meal early enough to make them scratch for it.

Poultry Raising Pays on a Farm.

There are many reasons why poultry-raising can be made profitable on a farm. One very important reason is that all the food necessary to raise chickens is grown on the farm, ready for use. great part of the living of a chicken can be picked up by himself; especially is this true where cattle are fed extensively. Much of the chicken's living is made from things that would otherwise go to waste. The insects that might be bothersome indeed serve for old Biddy's relish. All farm animals, to thrive well, need some shelter from winter's storms lish. and summer's heat. This is one of the most expensive items in the care of horses or dairy animals, but with all kinds of poultry a very small shelter will accommodate a large number. Just along the same line comes the thought of inclosures. All other farm animals have to be fenced in to keep them home or in the right place at home, while the poultry roam over the whole farm.

Fresh water and clean drinking founles for your poultry Fail to furnish them and your flocks will soon show the ravages of disease which your negligence has forced upon them.

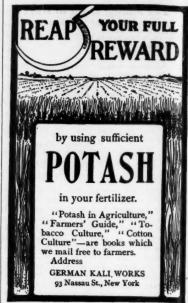
exceeded by the benefits received.

Conceit and arrogance are qualities of the ignorant and ill-bred.

If the soil is only a compact clayey nature that is the difficulty drainage and the accumulation of humus-making organic matter will cure it, while on the other hand, the same accumulation of humus will tend to make a leachy soil more retentive of moisture and plant food. Many a soil which has an abund-ance of plant food in it is unproductive solely because of a lack of this humus for humus or decayed organic matter is fully as valuable, if not more valuable, fully as valuable, if not more valuable, for its mechanical effect on the soil than for the amount of plant food it may contain. Its mellowing effect on a clay soil and its moisture retaining nature on all soils make it the most important addition to any old cultivated land. The man who thought fertilizers alone are needed, and who advised us to "give humus a rest," knew very little about soil physics and had never studied the cotton fields of never studied the cotton fields of the Southern uplands, where long, clean culture has used up the humus, and the soil is unproductive so that men imagine it worn out. The fact is, as we have often said, that no soil that was ever good can ever be worn out. It may be unproductive with the management it has, but let it alone, and in the course of time nature, with the broom sedge and the pine tree, will make new land of it. What nature does through long years we can do in a short time if we study our soils and treat them properly.

Lady—"Ain't you ashamed to begging on the streets?"

Beggar—"Well, yes. I'd sooner do in de pulpit or at a church fair, b fate is agin me."—Judge.

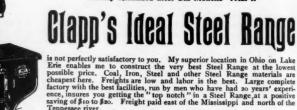






ABSOLUTE RANGE PERFECTION

SOLD FOR CASH OR ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.



nessee river. My complete catalogue of all sizes and styles with without reservoir, for city, town or country use, with book descring the good and bad points of a Steel Range, which you shot see whether you buy of me or not.

CHESTER D. CLAPP, Practical Stove and Range Man, 205 LYNN STREET, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Many new, queer and curious; including lesson on Battenburg lace making and colored embroidery, with all stitches illustrated, also 100 crasy stitches; regular price 25c, to Honiton, Dutchess, Irish, Arabian, and Point Lace Patterns, also stamped Linens and Pillow Tops.

ART 60., Box 103 K, St. Leuls, Mo.



Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All 'Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

de

WHITE WYANDOTTE

Is one of the handsomest fowls known; large size, good layers, and highly prized for its meat. The New York markets will in time, more fully appreciate the value of the Wyandotts life its delicacy on the table of the epicure. It will be noticed that no breed has all the good qualities, therefore, if we want all the good qualities, we must have more than one breed, but surely no one can make a mistake in breeding the White Wyandotte, pensities, and desira-

sidering their beauty, egg ty in markets of the world.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS

The Popular Leghorn. — The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milch cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of B. P. Rocks, White Wyandottes, and S.C. Brown Leghorns, all one price as follows:

Breeding Cockerels, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$2.50 n, \$1.50 for 13.

CREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY

How to Make Unfermented Grape Juice.

FULL

Gutter

ION

ange

phio on Lake at the lowest materials are rge complete rears' experi-at a positive north of the

DO, OHIO.

CR.

led the d Reli-iny the a good a far-

There will be thousands of tons of grapes all over the country ripening this year, that with great profit might be turned into grape juice and kept on the farms where the grapes are grown, says H. E. Van Deman in Southern Fruit Grower. Fresh grapes are very nice and every one enjoys them in season, but they do not last long enough. The old way was to take the grapes off the stems and heat them before pressing. This made a dark and murky juice which we made still more unpalatable by adding sugar to it. We heated it to the boiling point, bottled it, and thought it a deli-cious drink, and so it was. But we have found an easier and cheaper way to make better article.

The new way is to put the fresh clusters, after all bad berries are taken off, into a cider press, with a coarse cloth next the cage, and press out a part of the juice very lightly. As soon as it be-gins to get dark red the pressure should stop and all the juice so expressed be kept by itself and put on to heat. Test it by a thermometer and when it reaches 175 degrees bottle it at once, without any sugar or other thing in it. If it is brought to the boiling point it will lose the deli-cate grape flavor and have a cooked taste. The bottles should be kept hot in boiling water and the corks, too, so that there will be no lurking germs of ferment left. Their tops should be dipped in melted wax to make them still more se-

cure from the air.

The darker juice may be pressed out as long as any of consequence remains in the pulp, but this should be heated and bottled by itself. It will not have the mild flavor of that first extracted, but some may like it better. Grape juice made in this way needs no sugar at any made in this way needs no sugar at any time nor any dilution when the bottles are opened. It is mild and entirely harmless. There is no beverage that is better for the sick or well. Every grape grower can have it at little cost. It is the essence of the grapes without the bothersome and useless seeds and kins.

"Life is the finest of the fine arts; it has to be learned with lifelong patience; and the years of our pilgrimage are all too short to master it triumphantly."— Drummond.

"Honor and fame from no condition

Act well thy part, there all the honor lies."—Pope.

"Count that day lost, whose low descend-

ing sun Views from thy hand no worthy action done."

"Two possessions we shall carry with us into the unseen; they are free of death and inalienable. One is character the other is capacity.-Ian Mac-Laren.

"Sure, He that made us with such large discourse,

Looking before and after, gave us not That capability and godlike reason To rust in us unused."—Shakespeare (Hamlet, Act. IV, Sc. IV.)

"I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching."—

Worry!—wave your hand to it— Kiss your finger-tips, and smile It farewell a little while."—James Whitcomb Riley.

"Be noble; and the nobleness that lies In other men, sleeping, but never dead, Will rise in majesty to meet thine own." -James Russell Lowell.

"Books should to one of these four ends conduce. wisdom, piety, delight or use."— Denham.

"The deacon prayed fer rain six days an' nights on a stretch, an' when the rain come"—"What then?" "Drowned two of his best cows, an' washed the foundations from under his house. An' now he says that hereafter he's a good mind to keep quiet an' jest let Provi-dence run the weather to sult itself!"—

About Clubs.

Atlantia Constitution.

If any reader will kindly get up a club for Green's Fruit Grower, let him write us for tempting offers in payment for sin'? his trouble. We will extend the same "N offers we made last year to those who prea will get up a club. Send for information.

The Mountains.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

Tower in full glory! the beaming sun Into your darkness creeps. Out of the gorges of rock below The victorious torrent sweeps. Ferns—O! what gracefulness is theirs!—Hide in the glens away; Daisies with burning hearts of gold, Brighten the livelong day.

But the pines! as if theirs was immortal life,
They stand in the winter's scene
Like watching sentinels, uniformed
In mantles of living green.
And over the mountains the restful clouds
Are hovering all the day,
And the squirrels are happy amongst the trees

Till the autumn has slipped away.

And the autumn? The winter is gliding norance, are responsible for most of the

down Out of the frozen north, And the forests change from their summer's And the forests change from their states dress
As the cooler days come forth,
And array themselves in a garb of fire,
Of russet and purple and gold,
In scarlet—oh! glory covers all
In a vision manifold!

The vision—O mountains! my spirit yearns
For the upland slopes of green,
Where the ferns are tall, and the squirrels

play, And the jagged rocks are seen. It is not for an hour, but perpetual years, That you tower to the tender skies, In adoring silence beneath His winds Who bade you at first arise. Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Illinois Apple Orchards.

Emerson Babcock kindly gave Green's Emerson Babcock kindly gave Green's Fruit Grower information in regard to orcharding in Illinois as follows: An apple orchard syndicate in Clay and Richland counties has sold the apples of its orchards, which aggregate three hundred and twenty acres, for \$11,500.00. This fruit is from young orchards just coming into hearing. There are one huncoming into bearing. There are one hundred and twenty acres planted with 3,300 Jonathan apple trees. Jonathan is highly prized for its hardiness, productiveness and the fine quality of its fruit. The best apple orchards of Illinois are on the southern border, embracing seventy-five thousand acres of apple orchards, mostly planted during the past ten or twelve years. This is the first general crop from years. This is the first general crop from these orchards. One thousand acres of apple orchards may be seen near Flora, Ill., and the trees there are heavily laden with fine fruit this season. Ben Davis is the variety most largely grown. The problem now is to get enough laborers to harvest the fruit from such a vast acreage of apple orchards, and to secure apple barrels for such big orchards. Three hundred and thirty car loads of empty apple barrels have recently been shipped into this locality, and nine large evaporators have been built near Flora, with a capacity for each of one hundred and fifty bushels of fruit per day. A cold storage house, with a capacity of 45,000 barrels of apples has been built at Flora, Ill., this year.

He never yet rejected the feeble soul which clung to him in love.—H. L. Sidney Lear.

Under the laws of Providence we have duties which are perilous.—Austin Phelps.

May we not only be delivered from the

May we not only be delivered from the outward act or word that grieves Thee, but may the very springs of our nature be purified!—F. B. Meyer.

A man's best desires are always the index and measures of his possibilities; and the most difficult duty that a man is capable of doing is the duty that above all he should do. Charles H. Brent.

"Think nought a trifle, though it small appear;

Small sands the mountain, moments make the year,

And trifles, life." —Young.

"Let us rest ourselves a bit!

Worry!—wave your hand to it—
Kiss your finger-tips, and smile
It farewell a little while."—James the grace that stirs,-Anthony

Currants Profitable.

A six-year-old currant farm of six acres, in Greenfield, Indiana, is reported as yielding 1,000 crates of 24 quarts each this year, which sell at an average of \$1.35 a crate, or 35-8 cents a quart. There are from 100 to 150 pickers employed mostly children from eight to fifteen years old, who are paid five cents a gallon for picking, although the usual price is but one cent a quart, but the price of is but one cent a quart, but the price of currants has been a little higher this year, and the pickers share the benefits from 75 cents to \$1.25 a day, while the owner nets about \$100 per acre above all expenses. The bushes are not expected to reach their largest yield until ten years old, and will then remain about at the same average for many years.

"Does you think dat poverty's a bles-

"Not when pew rent's due, en de preacher han's roun' de hat fer de collection."-Atlanta Constitution.

Notes from Many Sources.

Increase the food of the cow as long as the milk flow increases.

Fowls having a free run will find their own feather-making food.

Cedar brush hung inside the poultry house will eradicate chicken lice.

Skilled buttermakers are in greater demand to-day than ever before.

It is the milch cows and poultry that

bring the ready money on the farm.
It is useless to undertake to be a success with a breed unless they are your

favorites. A change of food is appetizing and the more food a cow eats the more milk and butter she will vield.

Carelessness and neglect, more than igfailures in the sheep business.

While improvements can be hastened

by proper selection in breeding, improved breeding can never make up for poor feeding.

A large number of cockerels in the yards with hens and pullets are a nuisance, and should be thinned out

quickly as possible.

Corn will easily be a \$1,000,000,000 crop this year, and, with favorable conditions may get up well toward the \$1,500,000,000

He-You are not the girl to give yourself away, are you?
She—No; but you might ask father.

Horse Owners Should Use

GOMBAULT'S austic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy



BUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OF FIR.NO imposible to produce any scar or blemish. The afeat beat Blister ever used. Takes the place fall himments for mild or severe action. Remove il Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Clattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, prains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of

produce more actual results than a whole bottle or any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is Warrasted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle, Sold by druggista, or sent by earnese, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENGE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Wiard's Standard Washer



Satisfies Where Others Fail. We will send to any address anywhere, a Standard Ball-Bearings, Double Rotary Motion, Washing Machine on 30 Days' Trial, Entirely Free. Freight paid. No deposit or advance of any

kind. No expense to you whatever. The Standard Washer possesses several new and valuable

The Double Rotary Motion gives twice the motion of any other washer. A good solid place for the wringer, which does not have to be removed while the washer is being operated. The tub turns in one direction while the upper disk rotates in the opposite direction at the same time. The Standard Washer has great leverage, which, with ball bearings, reduces the power required to operate to the minimum. Will wash a tub full of clothes perfectly clean in a few minutes, and an ordinary family wash in an hour.

No harsh rubbing, hence little wear on the clothes. Will not tear the finest fabric. features.

We will pay \$1,000 in gold to anyone who will prove that the following statement is not true, or that the originals of the testimonials we publish are not genuine and on file in our office.

Ninety-seven per cent. of all Washers sent out, entirely on approval, are accepted. & A Record Unsurpassed.

Some time ago I bought a Wiard Standard Washing Machine on condition that if it did not give perfect satisfaction, I would not keep it. Well, I still have it, and would not do without the machine if it cost three times the price paid for it. It does away entirely with the "Old Washine Board," and sore hands, from rubbing the clothing, and last, but not least, it allows the washing to be done without being over the steam inhaling filthy, polluted air for half-days at a time.

Anyone that wants a good reliable Washer, one that works easy and washes clean, then get the Wiard's Standard.

Anyone that wants a good reliable to all the Wiard's Standard.

33 Clark Street, Binghamton, N. Y., June 9th, 1902.

I am using one of your machines, it washes complete in every respect. My haband is a stone mason, consequently I have given it a good test. I have no use for a rub board, and can recommend it to anyone needing a machine. Any lady can operate it.

Marzerozd, N. Y. May 9, 1902.

Have used your Standard Washer five days each week since September last and find it gives perfect saisfaction in every respect. None that I ever saw can compare with it, and I have tried them all.

Easy Monthly Payments or a Substantial Discount for Cash. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS. GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

THE WIARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, EAST AVON, N. Y. 21 MAIN STREET,

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

TILE DRAINED LAND is the earliest, easiest worked and most productive land. By using tile you get rid of the aurplus water and admit the air to the soilboth necessary to best results in agriculture. My ACRICULTURAL DRAIN TILE meets every requirement. Make also Sewer Pipe, Red both necessary to best results in agriculture. My AURICULE DRAIN TILE meets every requirement. Make also Sewer Pipe, and Pire Brick, Chimney Tope. Escautic Side Walk Tile, etc. Write Archives when want and prices. JOHN H. JACKSON, 90 Third Ave. Albany.

SENT ON 3 DAYS' TRIAL



Head-Colds, Pains and Roaring in the Head, Partial Deafness, Sere Threat, HEADACHE, La Grippe, and all Diseases of the air passages by inhalation. The most perfect appliance ever offered.

SPECIAL OFFER.

For a short time I will mail to any reader naming this paper one of my new improved CO-RO-MA MEDICATORS with medicines for a quick home cure, on 3 days' trial FREE. If it gives perfect satisfaction, send me \$1.00, (half price), if not, return it at the expired time, which will cost you only 3 cents postage. Could any proposition be fairer? Address

E. J. WORST,

TWO-THIRDS ACTUAL SIZE.

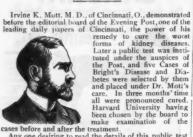
12 Elmore Block, ASHLAND, OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest rymptoms of Catarrh, or are easy to take cold, you aid send for a Co-Ro-Na on the easy terms offered. In writing be sure to name this paper. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Bright's Disease and Diabetes Cured.

Harvard University Acting as Judges,



before and after the treatment.

y one desiring to read the details of this public test
btain copies of the papers by writing to Dr. Mott

This public demonstration gave Dr. Mott an international reputation that has brought him into correspondence with people all over the world and several noted Europeans are numbered among those who have taken his treatment and been cured.

The Doctor will correspond with those who are suffering with Bright's Disease, Diabetes or any kidney trouble, either in the first, intermediate or last stages, and will be pleased to give his expert opinion free to those who will send him a description of their symptoms. An essay which the Doctor has prepared about kidney troubles and describing his new method of treatment will also be mailed by him. Correspondence for this purpose should be addressed to IRVINE K. MOTT, M. D., 51 Mitchell Building, Cincinnati, O.





Charles A. Green, esq.-A few days ago I received from you a copy of "Secrets of the Nursery Business," which I have perused with much interest and for which I extend thanks. It is interesting, instructive, tastefully arranged and a beautiful work of art. It is just what every one interested in fruit growing every one interested in fruit growing ought to have and is well worth the sum asked for it.-William C. Little.

FREE COURSE with illustrated chart, in FACIAL MASSAGE Send stamps if convenient, KAISER'S HAIR BAZAAR, 109 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee, Wis.



Improved Grinder,



SAMPSON TOBACCO PRESS CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION CUTA-WAY



From 2 to 8 ft,

The Cutaway Harrow Co., HIGGANUM, CONN.

SPRAY Double-acting, Lift
PUMPS Tank and Spray PUMPS



vill buy in quantity.

F. E. MYERS & BRO.



I was glad to notice in your last letter that you were looking forward with a view of selecting a business or profession for life. It is not possible to begin thinking about this important question too early. Many people have difficulty in selecting an occupation. Many mis-takes are made by not selecting the occupation that is most congenial. I assume that every man is born for some particular work in life, I mean by this, that every one is by nature better adapted for some lines of work than for others. How fortunate it is that tastes differ, and that all men are not bent upon be-ing preachers. How unfortunate it would be if every one should choose same occupation. The simple fact that they do not illustrates the fact I have noticed, that all are born with different propensities. Many boys show a knack for mechanics. As children they are continually tinkering at carts, and are greatly interested in toy engines or other forms of machinery. As they advance in years this tendency develops, but their parents or friends discourage such individuals from making machinery or anything connected with it for their life work, thinking the occupation is not sufficiently ambitious. In this and other similar ways good mechanics, good fruit growers, good inventors, good engineers, waste their lives trying to preach or practice law. Your father was intended by nature for a horticulturist. There is not the least doubt about this. As a child he was enthusiastic over the subchild he was enthusiastic over the sub-ject of wild fruits and was always de-lighted with rural life. He was led away from the farm, where he was eminently successful, to the city where he engaged in the banking business, for which he had no particular aptitude. At the end of twelve years he was forced back again to the farm. While he does back again to the farm. While he does not regret the twelve years spent in the city among brainy men as a loss of time, since it gave him a good education regarding the management of business affairs, still he sees clearly that much was lost in other ways by leaving the

Looking back upon my past life, and upon the lives of many successful men, I can see that if a man has a clear idea at an early age what his natural inclinations are, what pursuit he is by nature qualified for, and begins his life work while yet a young man, pursuing it wisely with energy and enthusiasm, he wil in most instances succeed. Everything is in his favor. But on the other hand, if a man selects an occupation for which he is not naturally adapted, his failure is almost certain. Consider for a moment the case of the young man who has no natural ability for music, but who is bent on being a musician. He spends many years of his early life in studying and practicing music, and later visits Europe to finish his musical education; then returns to this country, appears at a concert or two before his home people, and then disappears from view entirely. It is apparent to the critics that he is a failure as a musician when compared with men who have had the same train-ing but who are musicians by nature. The same would be true of the artist, or of the man who thought he was an artist, whereas in fact, nature intended him for some more practical work. The same would be true of the poet. I speak of these three forms of art, since it is con-ceded on all sides that no one can beome a notable musician, artist or poet without having a large natural endow-ment on one of those particular lines. But it is not generally conceded that in a herit some particular adaptability in order to become notably successful, yet this rule will apply as well to the business or profession as to the arts I have named. tive ability, or that this executive ability is as rarely met in the human race as is the ability to paint a beautiful picture, or execute fine music, or write superior

the past thirty, forty or fifty years, of the tongue, or a mistake in the num-

learning how few of his associates and friends have been notably successful in can see that not one in business, thousand has been eminently successful.
You state in your letter that you have

an idea you would like to have a seat in the Stock Exchange of New York where stocks are sold, or in the Chicago Board of Trade where wheat, corn, oats and other grain are dealt in so largely. I had hoped that you would develop a ten-dency to rural life, and that you would take up fruit growing as your life work, but if you decide that your natual ten-dency is not in that direction I have no wish to urge you. By the simple fact of your looking toward these two spe-cialties I do not infer that there is any strong probability of your adopting them, for I know that young men often have fanciful speculations on such important subjects. But, since you have asked my opinion I will say frankly that I have no objections to your having a seat in the Stock Exchange of New York City, or to your having a seat in the Chicago Board of Trade, providing you are satisfied that you are adapted by nature for this kind of work.

The first question to ask is, is it right to buy and sell stocks, or to buy and sell grain, as these commodities are now sold in the Stock Exchange of New York and Chicago Board of Trade? There has been much said in the past, particularly in the rural papers against stock gambling as trading in stocks has been termed, or in grain gambling as has been called the dealings in the Chicago Board of Trade.

There has doubtless been much misapprehension on this subject among rural people. We are liable to be prejudiced about affairs of which we know but little. An important personage of extensive culture and learning, visited New York for the first time, and on returning home was asked what impressed him most in the great city. He quickly replied, the Stock Exchange. The Stock Exchange is certainly a marvelous institution. Here in a single day may be sold a hundred or a thousand-million dollars worth of stocks, and all that the buyer has to show for his purchases is the word of the seller, but no person can buy or sell there unless he is a member of the exchange, and I have never known that any person has gone back on his word in that Exchange, excepting in one instance during the panic of 1873, when there was a corner on gold, certain individuals denied having given orders to buy after the market collapsed. Since there are no contracts, all being verbal agree-ments, if a man goes back on his word he is expelled from the board. It is absolutely necessary that there should be some place or method by which stocks can be quickly exchanged into cash and the Stock Exchange has been found to be the best plan for thus converting them. It may be said that to buy stocks as an investment, paying cash for them, and putting them away in your safe as you would a mortgage which you had bought, is not gambling. This is my view of the subject. But to most people who are not well informed in regard to stocks, stocks are a risky investment. Gambling in stocks consists in buying hundreds or thousands of shares representing large sums of money on small margins. For instance, a man who has \$500 may buy or sell \$100,000 more or less of stocks on a margin of 5 or 10 per cent. If the margin goes up or down he gains or loses largely, and if the market is against him suddenly his small enerally conceded that in a business a man must in-ticular adaptability in or-er it is right or wrong, the next question or this successful was the successful was is have you the necessary ability? It York Stock Exchange. At times of wide Many people are surprised to learn that fluctuation pandemonium reigns there, not one man in a thousand has executhe howling mob of seemingly half crazed men below, each one shouting and gesticulating wildly, with hands uplifted or execute fine music, or write superior poetry. Without executive ability, the ability to make ends meet, and to accomplish skillfully, rapidly and easily what his neighbor is about and also knows what his neighbor is about, what is wantwhat his neighbor is about, what is want-ed, what is offered, and the price. Are any business enterprise, no man can ed, what its integritor is about the price. Are make much of a success in any line of you fitted to do business under such try-business. Any person looking back over ing circumstances as these, when a slip

ber of fingers you hold up, each finger perhaps representing \$10,000 or more, might cost you a fortune? Then again the members of the Stock Exchange must be thoroughly informed in regard to the value of stocks of numerous railroads value of stocks of numerous railroads and corporations scattered all over the country. There are men who have a natural aptitude for investigating and learning about the value of such property. Have you that ability? The next question to ask is, have you the physical strength to stand up under the ways and tear of such a life? wear and tear of such a life? I con-fess that I have not. I would not live such a life for all the money in the world. These brokers with nerves of steel get so excited in times of panic that they cannot sleep during the few hours given them for rest at night, and are often physical wrecks.

Mal

in hi

awa; which

gare old

cool

neph

sum

tried

mon

And

milli

nigh

roar

in t

the o

usua

self

fron

He

strai

faste

arou

ring

He

and

Afthow bony possis ways I a posta your Shoo gist succe I wi I h that be d d no si You My difficimpe I tal sand show bottl

This subject to be continued.

Very Emphatic

are the claims made concerning the remarkable results obtained from the use of Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine for quick and complete cure of all stomach troubles, such as dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulence, and catarrh of stomach, with only one small dose a day.

These positive claims are made by

thousands who are cured as well as by the compounders of this wonderful medicine. No statement can be too positive concerning what this great remedy has done and is now doing for sufferers.

A trial bottle is sent free and prepaid to any reader of Green's Fruit Grower who writes to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine will cure any case of constipation, to stay cured. The most stubborn case will yield in less than a week, so the sufferer is free from all trouble and a perfect and permanent cure is well begun with only one small dose a day.

Every sufferer from catarrh, stomach roubles, constipation, torpid or congested liver and kidney troubles should write to Vernal Remedy Company, Buffalo, N. for a trial bottle.

Vernal Saw Palmetto Berry Wine is a specific for the cure of infiammation of bladder and prostate gland. A trial bottle is sent free and prepaid if you write



Prof. I., H. Bailey of Cornell University says that this prune is certainly the longest-keeper which he has ever seen. The weak point with most varieties of plums is that they will not keep, but decay quickly. Marketmen are discouraged in handling plums that rot quickly, hence the great advantage of Thanksgiving Frunes, which will keep for weeks in baskets as usually shipped and marketed. The editor of Green's Fruit Grover has eaten these prunes in January, and has kept them lying on his desk for two weeks in January, when he ate the rest of them, and there was no sign of rotting. The fact is, that Thanksgiving Prunes can be placed on shelves in an ordinary house, where they will remain without rotting until they are thoroughly evaporated like the dried prune of commerce; but this evaporation goes on slowly, therefore for many weeks the prune will be found plucy and delicious to eat. The quality of this prune is superior to most varieties, being sweet and rich. It is the large amount of sugar in this variety that preserves it so long. Thanksgiving Prune ripens about the first week in October at Rochester, N. Y. It has been named Thanksgiving Prune owing to the fact that N. B. Adams had the prunes in his house on Thanksgiving day in good eating condition. You will notice that this is one of the most remarkable prunes ever introduced. It has been thoroughly tested.

One two-year-old tree of this Prune will be given free with each order of \$10 or more,

One two-year-old tree of this Prune will be given free with each order of \$10 or more, made up from our catalogue. at prices given therein. GREEN'S NURSEKY CO., Rochester, N. T.

ch finger or more, hen again ange must ard to the

under the I connot live he world. steel get that they urs given are often

edy has prepaid Grower ompany,

ul medi-

ine will to stay ill yield ferer is ect and ith only

ngested ine is a

ial bot-u write

railroads over the o have a such pro y? The

the rethe use Wine for stomach ligestion, ch, with made by ell as by

stomach

tion of

most large ves it the It has o the house ition. st rebeen

Do Your Best.

The signs are bad when folks commence A-findin' fault with Providence, and ualkin' 'cause the earth don't shake At every prancin' step they take. No man is great till he can see How less than little he would be if stripped to self and stark and bare, He hung his sign out everywhere.

My doctern is to lay aside
Contentions and be satisfied;
Jest do yer best, and praise er blame
That foliers that counts Jest the same.
I've allus noticed that success
Is mixed with troubles, more or less,
And it's the man who does the best
That gets more kicks than all the rest.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Making Money vs. Making Love.

He settled himself in his roomy chair in his big, old house, where he had lived so long that the city had grown up away and beyond him, leaving the house, which had been in a fashionable neighborhood, so far down town that there were little more than the hum of husiness. was little more than the hum of business to be heard all day around it, says Mar-garet Klein in New York Herald. The old man's housekeeper brought him a cool drink, and one of his nephews came cool drink, and one of his nephews came in to inquire how he had stood the unusual heat of the day. He had so many nephews and nieces to look after his comfort. Some even stayed in town all summer to be near him. When they tried to persuade him to go away for a little rest in the hot weather he would

"Rest! Who wants rest? If you let money rest it rusts—rusts! Turn it over, keep turning it over; it grows, it grows! And he would add that the summer was the best time of all for work. The old financier was the possessor of many millions. But he walked alone. This evening he sat in the twilight which settled itself hot and thick about him. The night was bringing no cooling breath. The night was bringing no cooling oreath. The roar of the metropolis was dying away in tired sobs outside. The city's life seemed sapped with the heat. Even the old man, who never stopped his work for anything, realized that it was unusually hot to-night. He fanned himself with his newspaper and took a sip from the glass which stood near him on the table.

He closed his eyes. He felt such a strange sense of oppression. No, he was not dizzy. It had passed. He opened strange sense of oppression. No, he was not dizzy. It had passed. He opened his eyes and put up his hand to unfasten his collar. At his neck he touched a twisted cord of silk that was around it. He pulled at the cord and drew out its length. From it hung a ring—a silver ring—old-fashioned and worn, and on it two raised hearts lying against each other and rubbed smooth by against each other and rubbed smooth by

He sat now with his eyes closed again and his hand folded over the ring on his breast. He dreamed once more, and it was his last dream. It was sum-mer—yes—but it was nearly fifty years ago. The dust and roar of the city gave

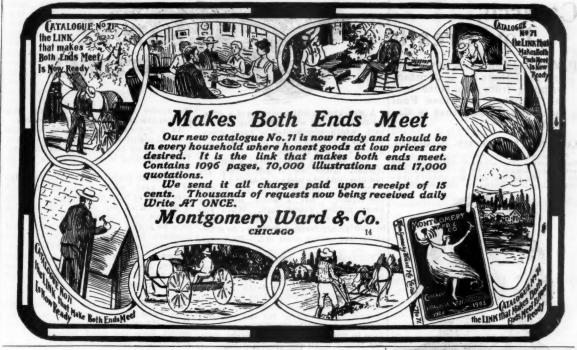
I Will Cure You of Rheumatism

Else No Money is Wanted.

After 2,000 experiments, I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month and, if it succeeds, the cost is only \$5.50. If It falls, I will pay your druggist myself.

I have no samples, because any medicine that can affect Rheumatism quickly must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood. My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are homest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you. Simply write me a postal card or letter. I will send you my book about Rheumatism, and an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, as it won't harm you anyway. If it falls, it is free, and I leave the decision with you. Address Dr. Shoop, Box Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.



way to the scent and quiet of an old

A boy-such a boyish country boy-took the silver ring, then new and shin-ing, from his pocket and put it on the hand of the girl in the flowered muslin frock. Then they kissed each other, and

the city, and you will be rich and have everything you want."
"But I don't like the city. I should be

so afraid and so confused, and you might shout "Eureka!" not love me there as you do now here in Angoras as Browsers.—The Kansas

his love and gold the star that guided

Now he clasped the silver ring tighter, Lightning Rod Fake.—A Wisconsin tighter. By and by he gasped and fell farmer, says Rural New Yorker, recently forward. His clasp relaxed; he sighed bought a set of lightning rods from travonce, a deep sigh, then lay there quite still. And later they found him so.

"A little while ago we were not here.

We are here now. we will be gone." After a little time

An Appetizing Dish.

Tomatoes, because of their pleasant acidity, are suited to a great variety of combinations, says New York "Tribune." An appetizing breakfast dish is prepared with eggs and the vegetables. Wash as many round, apple shaped tomatoes as there are persons to be served. Cut a thin slice from the top of each for a cover and scoop out a sufficient space to adand scoop out a sufficient space to admit the egg. Put in each a little butter, drop in the unbroken white and yolk, salt and pepper, place a dot of butter on the top of the egg, replace the cover on the top of the egg, replace the cover and bake for about twenty minutes, or until the tomato is tender. Grated cheese may be sprinkled over the egg before the cover is put on. There is no end of delicious stuffings for tomatoes. They may be filled with rice seasoned with salt, pepper and butter, and a dash of curry or parriks if it is wanted with of curry or paprika if it is wanted, with a forcemeat made of chopped meat flavored with onion juice and parsley or with bread crumbs mixed with the tomato pulp and seasoned to taste. They will need to bake in a moderate oven about twenty minutes.

DARKEN YOUR CRAY HAIR

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and healthy appearance. If Will.

NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not citcky or dry, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It is NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not citcky or dry, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It is NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not citcky or dry, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It is NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not citcky or dry, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It is NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not citcky or dry, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It is NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not citcky or dry, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It is NOT STAIN THE SCALP, but a HAIR TONIO and costs through the human body, it was shown to be possible to reach the bacilli in the lings, and to kill them all with blue light. In two advanced cases of the discussion of the composed of the rays of the roots of the composed of the roots of the

Cider Vinegar.-Good cider vinegar is garden; the heat to the dew of a country always salable and it pays to convert the evening, its breeze lightly moving the surplus apples into cider for the purpose leaves of the trees and fluttering the ruffles of a girl's muslin frock, with its pattern of summer blossoms upon it.

gar only is adapted, and does not, therefore, largely compete with it.

To Clean Rusty Tools.—The easiest method of cleaning rusty garden tools and corn cultivator shovels, says Epitorrock. Then they kissed each other, and and corn cultivator shovels, says Epitothe girl fell to sobbing, with her arms mist, is simply to soak them over night in about her companion's neck, and he a large pail or barrel of sour whey. In the morning you can rub the rust off with a rag or bunch of hay. After they am going away to make a fortune, and are rubbed dry go over them with kerosim remarked, and I will take you away to to let the tools get rusty. But we all the city and you will be righ and have get careless at times when we are busy and allow our best tools to get rusty. Try the above method and you will

the country. People in the city forget each other so."

Farmer, replying to an inquiry, answers as follows: "I will say the Angora goats are browsers and not grazers. They each other, and I love you. Nothing can are no harder to restrain than sheep, will ever make me forget you. See, not as protect themselves better from wolves the stars come with it."

They kissed each other again.

The ring came back to him in a letter

The ring came back to him in a letter

The ring came back to him in a letter

The ring came back to him in a letter The ring came back to him in a letter with a flower from Annie's grave.

Never once did he go to seek the grave are a much hardier animal. They will, to rest by it a moment. Work became under no consideration, have the scab, his love and gold the start that wilded and cancer by incompleted with the result. and canot be inoculated with tubercu-

eling agents, the equipment including a painted rooster, which was guaranteed by the dealers to turn red six hours before a storm. The price agreed upon was \$30, but the guaranteed rooster did not turn red, even when the farmer's signed agreement turned up as a note for \$300. He finally compromised with the holders of the note for \$150, and has obtained war-rants against the agents with whom he made the deal. It does not seem excus-able that at the present day anyone should be deceived by such a timeworn and aged swindle. The only novelty about it is the blushing rooster that did

not blush. A Manure Shed.—The idea of having the manure shed away from the buildings in which cattle are kept is one that will gain ground, says the New York Tribune gain ground, says the New York Tribune Farmer. There are so many reasons why it should. The health of the cattle stands first. Cows are well named "neat cattle." They do not enjoy the smell of the manure heap, and their health is affected more than we know if they are compelled to breathe over and over again for five or six months this unover again for five or six months this unover again for five or six months this unpleasant odor. Then, the barn will last
longer if the manure be drawn away beyond touch. Manure is hot stuff. It
quickly rots timber with which is comes
in contact. Then, finally, if cows are
permitted to run to the pile where horse
droppings are kept they will eat more or
less of the refuse straw and we all know less of the refuse straw, and we all know detached from the barn is sure to come.

"Love bids touch truth, endure truth and embrace

Truth, though, embracing truth, love crush itself.

Worship not me, but God,' the angels urge; That is love's grandeur.'

It doesn't do a man any harm to be thrown on his own resources. ficulty is that it always happens when he hasn't any.

6c m stamps will bring you sample of our goods and full hasn't any.

6c m stamps will bring you sample of our goods and full hasn't any.







THE APIARY

GLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE.

We send a free sample copy, a Book on Bee Culture, and book on Bee Supplies, to all who name this paper.

THE A. I. ROOT CO., Medina, Ohio.

STOCK SCALES \$15 & up.

Premium Scales of the World. Steel frame Adjustable racks. Buy the best and some money. Hundred of used a List CHICAGO SCALE CO., CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

FAT FOLKS reduced 15 pounds a mouth. Safe and Sure. Send 4 cents for cample box, etc. Hall CHEMICAL CO. Dept. 164 St. Louis, Ma

We Start You in Business.

Catarrh, Foul Breath

If You Continually K'hawk and Spit and there is a Constant Dripping from the Nose into the Throat, if you Have Foul Sickening Breath, that is Ca-

LARGE TRIAL PACKAGE FREE-Quickly Cures

Any person having catarrh always has a bad breath. The sense of smell and taste are nearly always totally destroyed in time so that the person who has catarrh does not realize how loathsome their disease is.



Cured of Catarrh after years of sufforing.

They continue their K'hawking-K'hawking and spitting and spitting about promiscususly until they are shunned by everyone, and the sight of them is enough to make a well person sick. This is not an exaggerated picture. James Atkinson, of Helena, Mont., says: "Twelve years ago I contracted what seemed to be a coid in the head. It soon proved to be a horrible form of catarrh. I tried cough cures, catarrh snuff, inhalers, and all sorts of remedies, and one celebrated specialist treated meover a year without any relief. I gave up in despair. The dropping of mucus into my throat and the coughing and hawking in the morning, with awful pain in my ears, grew constantly worse and my breath was something awful. I dare say I used 50 catarrh remedies before I tried Gauss' Combined Catarrh Treatment. In a week I could breathe easily and naturally and I felt better than for years. To-day I am entirely cured of the loathsome disease and I owe my good health to Mr. Gauss and his wonderful combined treatment."

It gives wonderful relief, especially in those chronic cases where the mucus drops down the throat and lungs, sickening the stomach, and leads to many diseases, including Consumption.

Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local applications, inhalations, sprays, ointments

tomach, and leads to many usease, inding Consumption.
Catarrh is a deep-seated disease, and local pplications, inhalations, sprays, ointments r salves will do no good. A trial package hat will convince you, free. Send name and address at once to C. E. Gauss, 491 tain street, Marshail, Mich.

We Want to Send You a Pair of

Magic **Foot Drafts**

For Rheumatism on Approval.

Send us a Dollar if they give you comfort. Otherwise nothing. Take no Medicine.

Magic Foot Drafts have drawn out and absorbed more poisonous acids where they could be burned or otherwise destroyed than all the medicine made could possibly drive out. The large pores of the feet are natural outlets. The nerves and blood vessels are most susceptible there. Magic Foot Drafts are the common sense remedy for rheumatism. Results prove it, for our record of cures is about nine out of ten cases. The chances are nine to one that they will cure you, and we bear all the expense of trying thousands of sufferers every week—a policy which is making an enormous success of our business, because the drafts do cure. Magic Foot Drafts have drawn out and



Don't suffer when comfort costs so little. Remember, you pay nothing until you are satisfied with the relief given—and you are the judge Send your name to-day to the Magic Foot Draft Co., 1079 Oliver Bldg., Jackson Mich.

3 a DaySure and we will about to a day a labout of the standard and we will about to make standard also cluster we also cluster we will also sure; we of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely surs. W. BOYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Bez 756, De nention Green's Fruit Gre



A well-known artist overheard a countryman and his wife ridiculing his picture, which represented a farm scene. He was so indignant that he at last inter-

posed with this remark:
"That painting is valued at a hundred pounds. Allow me to ask if you are familiar with the works of art?"

familiar with the works of art?"
"Not very familiar with art," replied the farmer; "but I know something about nature, young man. When you make a cow that gets up from the ground by putting her forefeet first, you do something that nature never did."—Exchange.

The yakamik, a species of crane, is said to be one of the most intelligent birds known. The bird is used by the natives of Venezuela, in South America, in the place of shepherd dogs for guard-ing and herding their flocks of sheep. It is said that, however far the yakamik may wander with the flocks, it never fails to find its way home at night, driv-ing before it all the creatures intrusted to its care.—"Hill-Top."

The mosquito should not be allowed to bite; for there is a possibility that every one is infected. According to the circular, the insect cannot transmit malaria unless she has previously bitten a malarial subject. The poison of the disease is introduced directly into the circulation by the lance of the insect. troduced directly into the circulation by the lance of the insect. A mosquito's blooddrawing machinery is complex. It consists of a sharp lance with two saws, one on either side, and an hydraulic suction tube following. The lance and saws can be easily dissected and observed under the microscope. The tube is the sheath in which the instruments are covered when not in use. Male mosquitoes do not bite; it is their part to look pretty with their beautiful head plumes, and die young.

How fast can a bird fly?—American, English and French observers recently have compared notes, and practically agree on the speed of the best-known birds, says "American Cultivator." The carrier pigeon has heretofore been credited with 110 miles an hour, but it is now agreed that he is entitled to fifty. A quite recent test of five hundred miles showed that the most rapid pigeon made agreed that he is entitled to fifty. A quite recent test of five hundred miles showed that the most rapid pigeon made thirty-seven miles an hour. On shorter distances none made more than fifty miles. Frigate birds have been credited with a speed of from 150 to two hundred miles an hour. If they did fly at that speed they would have to overcome an atmospheric pressure of 112 to 130 pounds to the square foot of flying surface. There is no certainty that they fly more rapidly than a passenger pigeon. The swallow, a rapid flyer, is credited with 180 miles an hour, but he can only fly sixty-five miles an hour, according to the test mentioned. The teal duck is brought down from 140 to fifty miles an hour. Small birds appear to fly more rapidly than the large ones, and have deceived many observers. The humming bird does not fly as fast as many awkward-appearing, very much larger, slow-flapping birds.

Dr. F. H. Knowlton, of the United States National Museum, says that perhaps the longest straight away flight made by birds in their migrations is accomplished by some of the shore and water birds that nest in the islands of Behring Sea and spend the winter at Hawaii and Fanning island, 2,200 miles away. As some of these birds live entirely on the shore, and are probably unable to rest on the surface of the water, they must, says Dr. Knowlton, accomplish the whole distance in a single flight. Yet, although there are no landmarks for them upon their long journey over a waste of waters, they make their way to their destination with the precision of a rifle bullet.

Bees will place their honeycomb in any place regularly or irregularly shaped, and when they come to corners and angles they seem to stop and consider. Then gles they seem to stop and consider. Then they vary the shape of the cell, so that the space is exactly filled. It could not be done more satisfactorily if the whole thing had been worked out on paper beforehand. Ants make hard and smooth roads and drive tunnels compared to which man's efforts in making such are insignificant.—Cincinnati "Commercial-Tribune."

Hop yards, it appears, are infested by certain kind of a grub which gnaws off

the tender vines at the root, and this grub is the favorite food of the skunk. As a general thing the skunks sally forth at nightfall, but now and then they are to be seen at work in broad daylight. The proceeding is an interesting one to watch.

The skunk begins his quest on the edge of the yard, where he cocks his head over a hill of hops and listens. If a grub is at work on one of the four trailing vines, his quick ear is sure to hear it. At once he begins to paw up the earth, and

vines, his quick ear is sure to hear it. At once he begins to paw up the earth, and presently he is seen to uncover the grub and swallow it with unmistakable relish. Then he listens again, and if he hears nothing proceeds to the next hill. And so he goes on till he has had his fill.—New North "Tellburg". so he goes on t York "Tribun

Of the nature of the sensations that pass along the nerves little is known. When the body is in a normal state the senses keep the mind informed of all that comes under their notice and the brain issues orders to the muscles for the setting in motion of the different members. It is the nerves that carry these messages and science, though it cannot determine the nature of the power that operates along the complex netcannot determine the nature of the power that operates along the complex network of fibers, is able to say that the message, in the case of a frog, travels at the rate of about eighty feet a second and, in the case of a human being, of from a hundred to three hundred feet. Science comes into contact with mystery at all points. But the mystery is not necessarily insoluble. The experimental method has thrown light on many dark places and what was inexplicable to people a few generations back is easy to be understood to-day.

plicable to people a few generations back is easy to be understood to-day.

About the Rabbit.—The Edinburgh "Review" declares that no quadruped so small and apparently so insignificant as the rabbit has played so important a part in the political and social history of the English-speaking race. In England alone many thousands of persons have been hurried, on account of the rabbit, to the jail and the gallows. In many shires it has been the best ally of the Radical. It has set class against class, and long threatened to foment war between landlord and farmer.

After having played such mischief in England, it is ruining Australia. Three couples of rabbits were introduced many years ago into Australia for the purpose of providing the colonists with sport and food. As a result the colonial government is now spending enormous sums of money in putting up rabbit fences hundreds of miles in length in order to cope with the rabbit plague. Fifteen million rabbit skins have been exported from New South Wales in a single year, yet there has been no apparent diminution in their numbers. At the beginning of the Christian era rabbits multiplied so much in Majorca and Minorca that the inhabitants begged the Emperor Augustus to send some of his soldiers in order to fight the bunnies, who were reducing the islands to famine. On the island of Porto Santo, near Maderia, a tame doe with her litter was liberated five hundred years ago. In thirty-seven years they had multiplied to such an extent as to make the island intolerable for human. years ago. In thirty-seven years they had multiplied to such an extent as to make the island intolerable for human make the

Count Tolstoi, attended only by his secretary, lives in two rooms on his Russian estate. Their sole visitors are mice. Eight traps are set for these unwelcome disturbers of their loneliness, and when a sharp noise tells them a mouse is caught Tolstoi and the secretary take it in turn to get rid of it. Not by killing, however, for the count will not take a life. "Whose turn is it to take out our little friend?" the count will ask his companion. "Yours, sir count," the secretary answers. Count Tolstoi then, interrupting his work, goes sir count," the secretary answers. Count Tolstol then, interrupting his work, goes to the corner and, taking the trap with the little mouse inside, goes into the wood close by and lets it loose. The next time the secretary does the same, and so the great man carries out his principles: "Do not requite evil with evil;" "Kill nothing;" "I have not given the animal its life," says Count Tolstol, "nor have I the right to deprive him of it."

"Let nothing pass, for every hand Must find some work to do; Lose not a chance to waken love—Be firm and just and true. So shall light that cannot fade Beam on thee from on high, And angel voices say to thee—These things shall never die."

Sick Made Well Weak Made Strong.

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That CURES Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed-The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

origis not a thin the claim and is for many in the contains the contains who how ten cut I had been contained to the containe

THE REMEDY IS FREE TO ALL WHO SEND NAME AND ADDRESS.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 202 Baltes block, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling announcement that he



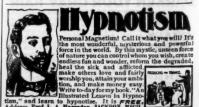
DR. IAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seems to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free, to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two or three trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervouness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are allike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free sto every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free by return mail.

Back issues of Green's Fruit Grower for sale, 10 copies postpaid for 10 cents. These are the former style, large pages. Address Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



Discoy-Scienverv

hat Seem Secret imes

LL WHO

of life. sterious roduced pent in ge boon, is known o doubt ting his at he is sut very dvances and exfer many remark-, for he ufferer, of its tely no ted are walked he rem-loctors, les and matism, kidney, bladder Head-rs, con-atarrh, throat, y over-simply

ataxia, quickly des the estores and a t once. te and ixir of . It is at you remedy n mail. pages. Roch-

YAN DEMAN PAPERS

APPLE CROWN GALL

APPLE CROWN GALL

There are some diseases that two was not done or that trees in such was not done are them are done of them are doing so now. Those that do send out bad trees of this agree them greatly and yet not attract the article of them are doing so now. Those that do send out bad trees of the agree them greatly and yet not attract the agree of them are doing so now. Those that is been controlled to the securities have been controlled to the same part of the country of the great of the country in the great of the g

better. An apple tree with the root gall may live for several years; indeed, they do live along in a feeble way for many years, but usually fall to flourish or die outright when bearing age comes on.

If a new tree is to be planted in the same spot, the earth should be dug out of the place and other soil put in that has none of the germs in it. This is likely to be found not far away, where no apple roots have grown to afford them feeding ground.

Crown gall is contagious. The great-

apple roots have grown to afford them feeding ground.

Crown gall is contagious. The greatest care should be used to prevent it from spreading to other trees. There may be natural ways for its transmission, but, infected trees may and will be sources of infection, and the sooner they are destroyed the better.

Before nursery trees are sent out they should be carefully examined and all that have the least sign of the disease should be burned then and there. No doubt, there are many sent out that are more than worthless to those who plant them. The receiver ought to know the affected trees at a glance, and if he will take the trouble to look at them he can do so. The galls will be found on the central roots of most trees, They are like warts on the fiesh and usually have a growth of fine roots on them. It is useless to try to cut out the galls, for they are too deeply seated. The time will

come, perhaps, when the nurserymen will carefully inspect their trees and never send those that are affected to anyone. Some of them are doing so now. Those that do send out bad trees of this kind usually do so ignorantly, but a nurseryman should not be ignorant of such an infectious and incurable disease on his trees. The fruit grower ought to be equally wide awake, and we hope they will both soon be so.





4233 Womans Night 4230 House Gown, Gown, 32 to 46 bust.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 12 yards 21 inches wide, 10 yards 27 inches wide or 7½ yards 44 inches wide, with 4½ yards of applique to trim as illustrated.



Whence Comes This Mighty Healing Power?

All the Land Wonders at the Remarkable Cures Effected by Prof. Adkin.

Heals Diseases Called Incurable.

Ministers, Doctors and Professional Men Tell How He Has Cured the Blind, the Lame, the Paralytic, and Many on the Very Brink of Death.

FREE HELP FOR THE SICK.

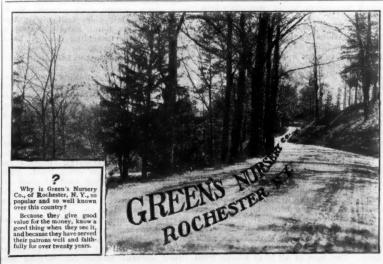
Professor Adkin Offers to Help All Sufferers from Any Disease Absolutely Free of Charge—Professional Men Investigate His Powers.



STEEL TRUSS AUTOMATIC LADDER.



prextension or single length. Lightest, strongest, Also with pointel upper section for fruit gathering of by high carbon steel wire in groove at back. Raise or releases itself at any height. nandiest for farmers about buildings, for stacking.
Side rails of selected, straight grained wood, reinand lowered from ground by a rope. Automatically L. A. BAKER MFG. CO., Racine, Wis





A MONTHLY JOURNAL

CHARLES A. GREEN, Editor and Publisher. Prof. H. E. VAN DEMAN, Associate Editor.

J. CLINTON PEET, BU Price, 50 Gents per Year, Postage Free.
Office, cor. South and Highland Aves.

Rates for advertising space made known on application.

100,000 Copies Monthly.

Entered at Rochester Post Office as second class mail matter.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER, 1902.



A good, fair crop of apples is promised over a large extent of this country. There are orchardists in Western New York who expect to sell from \$500 to \$1,000 worth of apples per acre from their well kept orchards, but these men are experienced apple growers. It requires considerable expenditure and considerable labor to pick and market in good condition apples from an orchard of ten to twenty acres. Those who contemplate twenty acres. Those who contemplate planting orchards of one hundred or more acres should first investigate and whether the laborers can be found their locality to do all the necess necessary

It requires experience to know when to begin picking winter apples. There is danger in postponing picking since a severe gale, such as we often have in the fall, will do great damage to the crop, and yet apples should not be picked too early. It is desirable that the apples should be colored so far as may be before they are picked, but some seasons they do not color so well on the tree as other seasons, thus the coloring is not always a good guide. No writer can tell you the exact date when you should begin to pick your fruit. There is more tell you the exact date when you should begin to pick your fruit. There is more danger of deferring the picking too late than of picking too early. If your orchards are very large you must begin earlier than those who have smaller orchards, since you have a larger job on hand. There are many trees in every orchard that color up the same variety earlier than other trees, therefore it may be well to pick first those trees that are best colored. An experienced cold storage man says he finds that greening apples picked here in September keep better than those picked later and hold color better. Here Baldwins are usually picked about October 15th.

The old plan of picking apples was to leave them upon the ground in piles for a week or more, but this plan has been abandoned by the best orchardist, who now places the fruit in barrels immediately on picking, but first sorting very carefully, the best apples being put in the first grade, the second class in barrels by themselves, and the third grade, or culls, being sold to the evaporators, or made into cider. made into cider.

It is surprising what a vast difference here is in the amount of apples that be picked by different men. may be picked by different men. Some men will pick more than twice as many apples than others, and some men will pack in barrels twice as many as others. The successful man in any business has certain picked men to do certain work which they can do better than other men.

If you have not a good supply ders of various lengths it is well to have ladders made in advance of the date of beginning to pick apples so as to avoid beginning to pick apples so as to avoid any possible delay. The same is true of apple barrels and baskets in which to pick apples, and other equipments. Large apple growers about Rochester, N. Y., have been drawing apple barrels all through August and will continue to draw them up to the time of apple picking when they will have on hand enough to barrel their entire crop.

It is always difficult to decide whether to accept the price offered when apples are first picked and barreled, or wheth-er to hold for higher prices, or whether to place the apples in cold storage expecting to sell them during the latter part of the winter. My experience teaches that if apples can be sold soon after they are barreled at a price that gives a good fair profit, it is better to sell at that date. But best of all is to accept from

a dealer an offer for the fruit upon the trees, which frees you from the expense of buying, drawing barrels, and of picking and sorting the fruit. If you can find a buyer who will make you a good liberal offer for the fruit upon the trees (so much money for entire orchard) I advise you to sell to him in that manner. Then he can sort the apples as he sees fit and you can give your attention to other affairs. dealer an offer for the fruit upon the

Be careful in making a sale of apples about claiming that the fruit is fancy fruit, for there are few orchards that produce fancy fruit. The word fancy and means an extraordinary e. It means, in fact, apples so perlative, high grade. large, beautifully colored and perfect as to be suitable for placing upon the fruit stand to be sold at from two to five cents each. A fancy grade of apples should not be sold at less than double the price of ordinary first grade.

I assume that all of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower are well enough informed to know that it pays to sort fruit carefully and to make the grade uniform throughout each barrel. If you have a hundred and fifty barrels of apples and grade them carefully, making one hundred barrels of fine fruit and fifty barrels of second grade you can surely sell the hundred barrels of superior fruit for more than you could sell the hundred and fifty that has not been carefully sorted, and then having sold the hundred barrels of good fruit you can sell the fifty I assume that all of the readers barrels of good fruit you can sell the fifty barrels of second grade at a profitable

In order to indicate how thoughtless ome men are in their business affairs will say that one year when apples were exceedingly abundant, and were selling at a low price, a man having a large orchard well filled with fine fruit agreed orchard well filled with fine truit agreed to pick, barrel, sell and deliver in a neighboring city the fruit of that orchard for \$1,500, but help was scarce that year and when he began the work of picking, barreling and delivering, he found that it would cost him more than \$1,500 to pick, barrel and deliver the fruit.

pick, barrel and deliver the fruit.

Much is said by the agricultural editors about the profits of vinegar making, but I cannot advise any one to expect much profit from cider vinegar as ordinarily made by the farmer. It requires a considerable investment for barrels, and the process of making is so slow, and the waste by evaporation is so large, and the hoops of the barrels rust off so soon, even though painted on the outer side, but little net profit is left. This is owing to the fact that cider vinegar is now made by a quick process by modern appliances used by large vinegar makers in most large cities where cider is plentiful. In these factories the cider is elevated to the top of the building and allowed to drip slowly. By the time this cider reaches the lower story it is turned into vinegar, the process requiring only a few days. Aside from this, much cider that is now deemed satising only a few days. Aside from this, ing only a few days. Aside from this, much cider that is now deemed satisfactory to the consumer is made from other material than apples, and can be sold at a very low price. In every country town and in every rural locality there is a moderate demand for pure cider vinegar, as made upon the farm but I do not think it would pay the average fruit grower to go into the vinegar business on a large scale!

You cannot make good cider from apples that are not ripe, or from dirty or partly decayed apples. The discouraging feature of cider making is that if you take loads of nice clean, ripe apples to the cider mill, that ought to make superior cider you do not carry home the cider from your own apples, but the cider from your own apples, but have to take such as is offered you which may be far inferior to that which which may be far inferior to that which your own apples will make. Then again, the public cider mill makes too free use of the pump handle, watering the cider to an alarming degree. Late made cider is apt to be better than early cider owing to the fact that later in the season apples are riper and in better condition for making good cider. It is doubtful if you can get a superior grade of cider in any other way than to select the apples carefully and make the cider upon your own place, having a small press of your own.

The common round half-bushel splint Jasket, with drop handle, is used in this locality for gathering apples from the trees. These are often lined with burlap or some other kind of cloth to prevent bruising of the apples. Car should be taken in emptying the apple from the basket to the sorting table of barrels so that the apples are no bruised.

In reply I will say that we have pub-shed several recipes for making un-

fermented grape juice but do not know exactly what number to turn to to find those recipes. I have no personal experience on this subject and think you should get the advice of some one who has had considerable experience if you are about to bottle a large quantity of grape juice. So far as the bottling, or canning is concerned the juice must be bottled or canned about the same as fruit is canned, and kept absolutely from the air. In conversation with men who do this work largely I have been told that the cold process of extracting the juice is the correct one, and yet many cook the grapes, or heat them before extracting the juice. See Professor Van Deman's article on this subject in this issue. Van Deman's article on this subject in this issue.

Oats are giving the biggest yield known in this locality to the oldest inknown in this locality to the oldest inhabitants. The wet spring has been just right for the oat crop and it was developed to perfection. A yield of seventy bushels per acre is not extraordinary this season near Rochester, N. Y. I hear of one field of four and a half acres that yielded five hundred bushels of oats, or over one hundred bushels per acre.

A relative told me yesterday that from the age of fourteen to fifty years he was seriously troubled with palpitation of the heart. His heart troubled him seriously and at times he would fall to the floor during a severe attack of palpitation, and he expected to die suddenly in one of these attacks. His physician advised him to ston drinking tea and cofvised him to stop drinking tea and coffee, and not to use tobacco or alcoholic tobacco or alcoholic drinks, but stopped using tea and coffee, and twenty years has been entirely free fr heart trouble and is now a healthy, v orous man. drinks in any form. He had not used tobacco or alcoholic drinks, but he

China is a wonderful country and is lled with a peculiar people. There are China is a wonderful country and is filled with a peculiar people. There are so many laborers there they do not feel the need of implements for cultivating the soil or harvesting the crops. Although they cultivate the soil with implements used a thousand years ago, such as wooden naws, and have no modsuch as wooden plows, and have no modern machinery for harvesting grain, they can grow wheat at a profit if they can sell it at thirty cents gold per bushel. Our consul in China, H. B. Miller, thinks it is possible to introduce American plows, reapers and other machinery gradually into China, where the principal thought of the inhabitants is to secure enough to keep body and soul together, and where a man will labor all day long for a few of our pennies. such as wooden plows, and have no mod-

In reply to an inquiry, I will say that I set out raspberry plants in October and November, or any time before winter sets in after October 1st. We always throw a little straw manure, or litter, over each plant before winter, which furnishes a good protection and enables them to make a good growth the ables them to make a good growth the following spring. Red raspberries, blackberries, grape vines, gooseberry plants and hardy trees, etc., do much better planted in the fall than in the spring. I judge from what you say about your severe winters, therefore, you should plant the hardiest varieties of raspber-ries, blackberries and of all trees.

DAMAGED BY LOCUSTS.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: We have one hundred and fifteen acres in each and apple orchard and this year we had the 17 year cleads (or locust) and they have stung about 1,500 apple trees for us killing or almost killing the young tree tops. The trees have sprouted out fine about 8 to 15 in. from the ground, often as many as 4 to 8 sprouts. What would you advise us to do, should we dig them out and replant or let them go as they are, low branched.—S. R. Miller Pa

ler, Pa. Reply: -I would not dig out the trees Reply:—I would not dig out the trees if the branches that have started low down are not below the original bud. These low branches may yet make good trees. Many orchards are branched far too high, therefore, your orchard may be all the better for having low branches since the fruit can be gathered more easily from these low branches even if close to the earth. There will be more difficulty in cultivating your orchard but I do not think this will be a serious matter, as weeds or grass will not grow under your trees in years to come. In a year or two you can remove come. In a year or two you can remove some of the lower branches, or even later if you conclude to remove all but the er if you conclude to remove all but the upper branch and let that form a top you could do so successfully. No, I would not dig out these trees, or destroy them, since I think you can by skillful management make an orchard of these lower branches that will give you good results.—Editor.

Gloomy reports are heard about the grape crop about Hammondsport, N. Y. Grapes there and at Dundee, N. Y., are rotting badly and are slow to ripen. It is estimated that there will not be over a third of a crop on the average. In the Chautauqua county district a fair crop is reported, but I passed through that region recently on the cars and from what I could see I should judge that there was not a full crop in that locality.

In reply to Dr. F. H. Maxam, of Indiana, I will say that I have never recommended fruit growers to build at much expense cold storage houses upon their farms, since the only perfect method of cold storage known to me is the expensive method used in large warehouses in cities, where the temperature is lowered by expensive machinery and ammonia through coils of pipe, etc. But the cold storage building you have erected with air spaces to shut off contact with the warmer air outside, ventilation and arrangements for the storage of ice will be helpful to you, though you cannot expect it will keep the fruit so long or so perfectly as the more expensive cold storage houses erected in the cities. You will be able to keep fruit in your cold storage house much longer than it would ordinarily keep and you may succeed beyond my expectations. If you can keep it a few weeks or months in such a cold storage building it will be of great assistance to you.

Gooseberries are not propagated from cuttings, and Industry and other foreign varieties cannot usually be propagated in this country even by layering. Veut off all the wood from a gooseber bush allowing young wood to come of the country layers. cut off all the wood from a gooseberry bush allowing young wood to come up in the spring. In June we bank up around the young wood which readily takes root, banking up further as the growth increases. By fall the earth can be removed and the young growth removed from the stool and planted the same as cuttings. All the branches will have roots. After planting the rows must be well mulched to protect them from the frost.

In a recent magazine I find a full page illustration intended to represent threshing time on the farm, in which a team and wagon and men are engaged in drawing in wheat from the field, and over the hill towards the house, may be seen the smoke-stack of the threshing engine. This does not represent threshing time over a larger portion of this country, since in nearly every locality the grain is stored in the barn several weeks or months before it is threshed, and it is never threshed as drawn in from the field without unloading from the wagon, as is depicted in this picture, except on the Pacific coast, where they have no rain for months in the harvest season, and sheaves of wheat In a recent magazine I find a full page harvest season, and sheaves of wheat can be left in the field without danger of loss. In the same magazine is a large illustration intended to illustrate large illustration intended to illustrate shelling corn, but in fact, it represents a man husking-corn. These facts show that many illustrators and many editors of magazines have but little knowledge of farming. I have often seen in our best illustrated newspapers a man seated on the left side of a cow at milking, and rail fences that rested on no other support than air, showing that the artist had no knowledge of rural affairs. Magazines of large circulation often give inaccurate accounts of yields of fruits, and inaccurate statistics reof fruits, and inaccurate statistics regarding fruits and other farm products.

'Tis not what man does which exalts him, but what man would do.—Browning.



I'm pretty hefty myself, een Morganized either."f capital invested in ,000, with total yield in ,000, the assets and div-est trust looks small in

washi it on floors utensi except care in thorou with h

It's g

For no W The gl In the An' th

Another brings the sh

boiling the eg

range dish, serve

o the

them should you co the ju

doing

would tongue

If bo

as a a Evening when jelly is well so and m solved

botton balanc

ranged molds turn c senā

Edit

since tainly strugg streng the m For al Noth

ing Sy
their c
turbed
a sick
of Cut
get a
Syrup'
incalcut
suffere
mother



bout the rt, N. Y. Y., are ipen. It be over

ge. In t a fair through

rs and

in that

of In-e never build at

es upon
perfect
o me is
i large
emperachinery
ipe, etc.
off conc, ventistorage
ugh you
fruit so
expenin the
fruit m

longer longer ind you tations.

eks or ouilding you.

d from

foreign pagated ag. We seberry ome up nk up readily as the rth can wth re-ted the nes will

e rows

il page

thresh-a team ged in d, and nay be reshing thresh-f this ocality several reshed, twn in g from is pic-where n the wheat danger

is a istrate resents

show edi-knowl-

een in a man con no that rural plation yields con re-

exalts rown-

Appetizing Eggs.

Appetizing Eggs.

Another delicious way of serving eggs for breakfast is to take, say, one dozen eggs and boil them till hard; take off the shells, cut them in halves, and rub the yolks through a fine sieve; put one ounce of butter and one cupful of cream into a saucepan, season it with salt and white pepper, and thicken with a very little flour; when it is quite hot (but not boiling) stir into it half of the white of the eggs, chopped, and the yolks. Arrange the remainder of the whites on a dish, pour the mixture over them and serve piping hot. You see the eggs may be boiled and prepared the day before, so there is very little to be done to get them ready for breakfast. Now, if you should want to make this into a "savory" you could easily add a little minced ham, the juice of an onion, or some minced olives and a few mushrooms, and by so doing have a nice luncheon dish that would go admirably with cold silced tongue or pickled lamb's tongues.

Jellied Boullion.

Jellied Boullion.

If bouillon is not made a first course it may be served jellied, and with almonds as a salad course, says the New York Evening Post. It is particularly pretty when served in individual molds. The jelly is easily made from extract of beef, well seasoned, diluted with hot water, and made into a delicate jelly with dissolved gelatine. A little is put in the bottom of the molds, and the almonds, balanced and cut into strips, are arranged in a pattern in the jelly before the molds are filled. When ready to serve, turn out on a bed of lettuce hearts, and send around with the course a stiff mayonnaise.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Permit me to differ with your correspondent in regard to washing flannel bed blankets, who advises using gold dust washing powder. I would say never use it on flannel, but, to clean cellings, floors or to wash dishes, especially utensils used for milk, or other dishes, except gilt china, it cannot be beat; but care must be used to rinse everything thoroughly. Men's overalls, shirts soiled with black grease, use gold dust certainly without fail. Respectfully, L. H.

It is worth while to afford a child some reward for resisting temptation since the pleasure of the wrong or unwise act has been foregone; and as certainly it is wise to uphold the young struggler over the first difficulties, strengthening, as it were, the fiber of the moral muscle till it can go alone. For although praise be not essential, yet it is very agreeable.

Nothing Better — Because it is Best of All.

Best of All.

For over sixty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by mothers for their children while teething. Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will releve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colle, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, twentyfive cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." 1840-1801.

Aunt Hannah's Replies.

Aunt Hannah's Replies.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I am a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, I am going to ask you for an advice about removing moths, blotches or moles from the face. How can it be done?—Ethel.

Reply: At one time I had several large warty moles on my face, and a few smaller moles or blotches. I went to a physician who operated with electricity which heated a needle to a white heat. When thus heated the needle was thrust into the mole and gradually through it, it white wherever the needle passed. Then he heats are a ripple through the valleys of delight!

This about the summertime: The green in all the trees, are a ripple through the valleys of delight!

This about the summertime: The green in all the trees, free shadows of the branches, the drowsy hum of bees; The cool an' dreamy dells, where the cattle shake their bells, An' the quiet of the twilight when the day sighs sweet farewells!

Far sweeter is the summertime than winter, with his glooms, for not a vale or meadow but is beautiful with blooms!

Far sweeter is the summertime than winter, with his glooms, for not a vale or meadow but is beautiful with blooms!

The delight!

Esteemed Aunt Hannah: I am a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower, I am going to ask you for an advice about removing moths, blotches or moles from the face. How can it be done?—Ethel.

Reply: At one time I had several large warty moles on my face, and a few smaller moles or blotches. I went to a physician who operated with electricity which heated a needle to a white heat. When thus heated the needle was thrust in the twenty of the same through it, it white wherever the needle passed. Then he hole and gradually through it, it white wherever the needle passed. Then he hole and gradually through it, it will be a large warty moles on my face, and a few smaller moles or blotches. I went to a physician who operated with electricity which heated a needle to a white heat. When the summer mole and gradually through it, it will be a large warty moles on my face, and a few smaller mole o

Esteemed Aunt Hannah: Do you consider it a dreadful thing to be an old bachelor, say 35, hopeful and ambitious in all that goes to make true citizenship? And what suggestions can you offer? Hope you can answer in next number.—Reader.

in all that goes to make true citizenship? And what suggestions can you offer? Hope you can answer in next number.— Reader.

Reply: Yes, I consider it a dreadful thing to be an old bachelor, but I do not consider a man of thirty-five years old an old bachelor. When a man gets to be forty years old, or over, and remains unmarried he may be considered an old bachelor. I have in mind a man whom I have known for twenty years. Twenty years ago he was a prosperous, youngish man, polite, cultured, owning a fine farm and having money in the bank. He might have married had he chosen to do so. He was considered a "good catch" by the girls in the locality, and there were many most estimable young girls among his acquaintances. But he was so slow in making up his mind, and so hard to suit that he did not marry, and I consider he has made a wreck of life, although he is still in possession of his property. For many years he has rented his farm and has lived alone, doing his own housework, living like a hermit, whereas he might have made his house a home in which presided a happy wife. I cannot but think that a childless home is apt to be a scene of desolation. As I travel through the country and see children playing about the house I say to myself, how much children do to attract one and attach one to the home. This man is now sixty years old. I find the blinds of his house closed tightly and no evidence there of any life or an'mation. Can you not see that this man, living for himself alone, having no one to work for, no one to sacrifice for, no one to love, has dwarfed his better nature, and has sunk into insignificance so far as bettering the world by living in it? And yet we must concede that there may be reasons unknown that are satisfactory to this man in leading his present manner of life. Very likely he was disappointed in some early love affair, and perhaps no one whom he met later attracted him as did the sweetheart of his boyhood; but whatever the cause of his lonely condition, so far as I can see, he has made a g

happy.

Dear Aunt Hannah: What do you think of the short skirt that is now becoming so popular over the country, not only as a bicycle-skirt but for playing golf, lawn tennis, for walking, etc.? Is it in good taste to wear such a skirt?

Reply: It seems to me that the short skirt is one of the greatest devices of the age for girls and women. It is a sad sight to see a woman walking over the pavements of the city, or through the country with a long skirt trailing in the dust, the mud or the dew, actually gathering refuse as it sweeps along. It is plain to the observer that such a dress or such a person cannot be clean. The effect on the beholder is one of repugnance to such a sight, and yet such exhibitions are hourly met with upon the streets of cities and villages, and yet the wearers seem to assume that they are well dressed and are creating a sensation; but no matter how beautiful, or expensive the dress, the fact that it is covered with filth of the street is repugnant. The short skirt appeals to the best sense of every man and woman. It gives the wearer freedom to move about unhampered, and is a common sense affair from every point of view. I hope it will never go out of style and that it will continue to be more and more prevalent as the months and years go by for street wear, for walking, bicycling and for other outdoor pastimes.

Dear Aunt Hannah: I am a young girl only sixteen years old. I am passionately fond of writing jokes. I have eight boxes full of these jokes that I have jotted down at different periods. I wish you would ask Mr. Green to pay me \$5.00 for these funny items. I hope to goodness that he likes girls as I want him to buy these jokes. I must have that \$5.00 before Friday. If Mr. Green will buy the jokes I will secure many subscribers for his paper, which we prize highly in our family. Please induce Mr. Green to buy them. If you have a little girl of you own please think of her and imagine how happy you could make her by sending her \$5.00 under such circumstances as I am placed.—Sweet Sixteen.

Reply: I have seen the editor as you have requested but he says he cannot buy these jokes. His paper is devoted to practical subjects and he cannot find space enough to publish all the helpful and useful items that he desires to publish. He says he never pays for funny paragraphs nor for poetry. Many people send him verses that are poor. There are a few who write excellent poetry for Green's Fruit Grower, but he does not pay for even these. If you are to write for the press my advice is to write something practical; that is: give some good recipes, or something helpful about the kitchen, or about growing flowers or fruits, or about making home attractive.—Aunt Hannah.

Aunt Hannah.

Dear Aunt Hannah: A friend of mine tells me that when God created us he created another person, or other half, and that I need have no anxiety, but in the course of time we two will be united, and that should I wed any other person than this one God has intended for me I will be committing a sin. What do you think of such belief?—Jessie Jones.

Reply: Your friend is entirely mistaken in her opinions on the subject of marriage. There is no good authority in the Bible, or elsewhere that will support her in any such claim as she makes. It is true that certain individuals are more likely to make other individuals are more likely to make other individuals happy as husband or wife than many other individuals, but in case you marry the person whom you love, and that person dies you might meet another whom you may love just as well, or even better, therefore, why would your friend's argument stand under such conditions? You should not marry without loving the person you marry, but if you do love him truly and he is a worthy man, there is no reason why you should not be happy and I believe you will be serving God by so doing. There is much sentimentality indulged in in regard to marriage that is simply sentiment and not sound, common sense. mon sense

Care of the Hair.

Care of the Hair.

Another thing we must remember is that in summer the hair becomes musty smelling if we are not careful, says the New York Press. Many girls carelessly pull down the hair at night, run the comb through it and then braid it in a tight braid or else pile it up on the top of the head with several hairpins. Now, the hair should always be braided at night, but never put up on the head with hairpins, for these break the hair, and it is bad enough to have them in the hair all day. But the hair must be ventilated at night. If you wish to do it in the best way for coolness of the scalp as well as ventilation for the hair, do it in this way: First, upon taking the hair down, shake it lightly through the fingers. Then use a stiff brush vigorously for at least fifty strokes. This cleanses the hair of a part of the dirt collected during the day. After this, braid the hair loosely in many little braids all over the head, winding the ends with small pieces of hair collected from the brush. Never with elastic bands, for these break and cut the ends. For those who want to keep the hair in curl in warm weather here is a recipe: Powdered borax, 1 ounce; gum arabic, 30 grains; spirits of camphor, 6 drams; warm water, 6 ounces.

Young Old Women.—You sometimes see a woman whose old age is as exquisite as was the perfect bloom of her youth. You wonder how this has come about. You wonder how it is her life has been a long and happy one. Here are some of the reasons:

She knew how to forget disagreeable things.

she knew how to lorget disagreeable things.
She mastered the art of saying pleasant things.
She made whatever work came to her congenial.

congenial.

She retained her illusions, and did not believe all the world wicked and unkind.

—Modes and Fabrics.

Orange Salad—Wash and wipe an orange. Cut thick slice from blossom end and remove pulp in distinct pieces. Cut orange shell in points, fill with orange pulp and cover with dressing.

WOOLEN

FROM LOOM TO WEARER

Express Prepaid.

If you have always bought cloth at a store, TRY THE MILL where it is made, and

have a revelation.

No middlemen—only our mill profit to pay.

We make cloth for all outer apparel purposes, for women, men, and children.

Write for free samples and booklet "Good Cloth"—stating what garment you wish to make.

Cloth "-stating what garment you wish to make.

AS A SPECIAL OFFERING we will deliver free at any express office east of the Missouri River and north of Tennessee—
ONE skirt length to a customer, of our so-inch fabrics, as follows:

FOR \$3.00, three yards of Black or Medium Blue heavy-weight, rough, all-wool Worsted Cheviot, or Three yards fine Black, all-wool Broadcloth.
FOR \$4.00, three yards 52-inch, Fine Black all-wool Worsted Venetian.

If more is required, add to your remittance in proportion, but not more than one dress pattern will be sent to a customer.

For points beyond, add ten cents per yard.

DASCAIC WOOLEN COMPANY

PASSAIC WOOLEN COMPANY

Mills, South & 3rd Sts., Passaic, N. J.

CLOTHS

Hints to Housekeepers.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Use for beef hash the tough skirt part of the roast, thoroughly freed from fat and gristle. Chop and mix one cup of meat with two cups of chopped potatoes. In an iron spider put two tablespoons of butter and half a cup of stock, or a spoonful of gravy added to enough hot water to half fill the cup. Let it boil up, then add the meat and potato well seasoned with pepper and salt. Stir occasionally with a fork. Let the water evaporate from the hash, leaving it dry but not pasty.

A way to flavor a salad with garlic in the most delicate manner is to let a clove remain for twenty-four hours in a quart bottle of salad oil before the latter is used. This gives just the indefinable tang that much improves the salad without in the least overdoing the garlic flavor.

tang that much improves the salad without in the least overdoing the garlic flavor.

If the end of a beefsteak has been blackened during the broiling process, and you wish to convert it into a mince or stew, simply wash it by pouring boiling water over it.

"Few women realize," says a French expert, that the secret of face care is to treat each feature separately. American women in particular do not seem to understand that there are as many complexions as there are figures, and that no one cosmetic can be good for all faces, nor for all parts of the face. Rarely is the skin of nose and cheek of the same quality, and what is healing for one may injure the other. For example the skin may be of good quality all over the face except on the nose, where too much oil is secreted. Bathing the skin with a soft sponge dipped in borax water will be of value, while such treatment would be too drying for the rest of the face. Or the wrinkles around the eyes may be treated with cocoa butter, which might be harmful for nose or cheek. Leave all cosmetics entirely alone or understand their use, is her closing advice.

A cold fried egg chopped and seasoned makes a good sandwich. Children like an oyster sandwich made by putting cold stewed oysters between buttered crackers.

Headache affects adults more than young or old, nervous and delicate more than robust, females more than males, higher classes of society more than lower, sensitive persons more than obtuse, and those who think much. They are dependent on various causes, as derangement of the circulating system of the digestive organs, of the nervous system, etc.

Chocolate Pudding—1 thsp. corn starch, 1 c. milk. Cook 15 m. Melt 1-2 sq. choco-

Chocolate Pudding—1 thsp. corn starch, 1 c. milk. Cook 15 m. Melt 1-2 sq. choco-late with 2 tbsp. sugar and 2 tbsp. milk. Stir into cooked mixture, cook 5 m. and pour into mold; 1-4 tsp. vanilla may be added if desired.

added if desired.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the muous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.



The first of the above illustrations shows how a low down wagon may be made for handling silage corn, or for drawing green corn fodder, or corn that is not husked, or anything of that character, from the Wisconsin Experiment Station report. The second cuts show how ladders may be made that are con-venient for picking apples. The last representation represents a sorting or chute for sorting apples.
es should not be piled upon the ground after picking, but should at once be placed on a sorting table like this and run off into barrels and headed up at once. The upper end of this chute should be higher than the lower end. The last two illustrations are from the Minnesota Horticulturist, all re-engraved for Green's Fruit Grower.

Cover Crops for Orchards.-It is a little late for us to tell the readers of Green's Fruit Grower about the importance of sowing cover crops in orchards and vineyards, but it is not too late to sow rye At Green's fruit farm, the ground is heavily covered now with cow-peas, which is our favorite cover crop, but it is too late to sow these now. have not succeeded with Crimson clover at Rochester, having found that it is not hardy enough to stand our winters successfully. Our best orchardists here prefer Red clover to Crimson clover. Vetches have proven a good cover crop but it is too late to sow them in the orchard. The best orchardists in this locality grow no crops in their orchards unless it is some cover crop sown in Auunless it is some cover crop sown in August, to remain on the ground during winter and to be plowed under early next spring.

A subscriber asks us if we can inform him where to get the best portable evaporator for evaporating apples that can be attached to the top of an ordinary cook stove. Those who have such evapor ators, or in fact any evaporators, should advertise in Green's Fruit Grower.

A subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower small orchard planted nine years has a small orenard planted line years ago, which has not borne much if any fruit up to this date, and he asks why the orchard should be barren? In reply I will say that there are orchards met with occasionally that do not bear fruit as they should. I have seen such or-chards myself, and have nearly always found them located on low land that is not naturally well drained, and in which no tile drains have been located. I have no tile drains have been located. I have seen orchards on such lew land that ap-peared to be thrifty and healthy that were not producing crops of fruit. For this and other reasons I have contin-ually advised our readers to plant their orchards on uplands, preferring side reply hills or hill tops to low valleys. The or- a lend Adams alluded to chard of Eimer J. Adams alluded to not to lend money and not to sign notes, appears to be on low land, since he therefore, when people surprise me by makes a sketch of the plot which is striking me for a loan I have a reply bordering a small creek. But there may already, which is that I am pledged not be other reasons why fruit trees in certain leading to the large of spirit and the large of tain localities are not fruitful; possibly tain localities are not fruitful, possibly the trees are on very rich soil and are growing too rapidly. Rapid growth does not induce the formation of fruit buds. Then again some soils are not adapted to certain kinds of fruit, lacking some particular plant food whithe class of tree planted demands. which know but one orchard in the locality

plained of as not being fruitful. This side, for the flooring and for the roof.

Johnnie Apple Seed. a remarkable person. This man was No one could understand him, many thought he was partially demented. He roamed through the country from one county to another, and from one state to another. He was a poor man, but he was no beggar. He would seat himself on the street, or in the park, and play upon his violin for hours, paying no attention to the presence or absence of his audience, evidently playing for his own enjoyment. Many people without being requested to do so would present him with food, money and The peculiar hobby of this man was to save the seeds of all apples that he ate, and he was very fond of them, and in his migration through the county he would plant these apple seeds here and there wherever his fancy imnere and there wherever his fancy impelled. He carried a sharp stick with which he made small holes in the soil, and in these holes he dropped the seed of the apple and went happily on his way. Therefore the migrations of Johnnie Apple Seed eastward or westward over the country was marked by ward over the country was marked by a line of apple trees that were found by future generations. Surely these trees were seedling trees but many of them were of peculiar value. Johnnie was something of a poet as well as a philanthropist. Below we print one of his poems, which we find in "Tribune Farmer:"

I love to plant a little seed Whose fruit I never see; Some hungry stranger it will feed, When it becomes a tree.

I love to sing a little song Whose words attune the day, And round me see the children throng When I begin to play.

So I can never lonely be, Although I am alone, I think of future apple trees Which help the men unknown.

I sing my heart into the air, And plant my way with seed, The song sends music everywhere, The tree will tell my deed.

"Loan your friend money and lose your friend." I might add that the danger is that you may lose both your money and your friend. I doubt whether loaning money is a test of friendship. That is, I doubt whether a friend has a right to expect you to loan him money on account of friendship. In most instances you do your friend no good service by loaning him money, and many times you thus do him an injury. Bor-rowing money from friends and ac-quaintances is a bad habit. If you are in business and can give security for borrowed money you can borrow money of the banks, but you will have to pay it when you promise. Those who bor-row money of friends often do not ex-pect to pay it when they agree to do so, and when urged to do as they have agreed they often reply that they are unable to do so, and seem to be satisfied with that answer. When pay day comes these borrowing friends say to themselves, "This man of whom I have borrowed money is well-to-do. He is not in need of the money I owe him nearly as much as I am. Therefore, why should I inconvenience myself to pay him money that he really does not need?" And yet, the borrowing friend is breaking his word by not paying the debt, but this does not seem to cause trouble to the borrower in most in-stances. The friend who borrows money of you is said to "strike you for a loan.

I like the word "strike," since the re since the re quest for money is always a surprise and comes something like a sudden blow. Since you are surprised with this re-quest to lend money you are apt to an-swer hastily, but I advise you to take time to consider the question, and then in nearly every case I advise you to reply "no, I am neither a borrower nor a lender." I have made a solemn pledge not to lend money and not to sign notes, to do so. This saves me much trouble, much vexation of spirit and the loss of many friends and acquaintances.

A Cheap Ice House.-A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower at Lancaster. Pa asks for information on building an ice house to supply a farmer's family. often given instructions for such a building. It need not be expensive. Rough boards will answer for the out-

orchard was on a level stretch of A building 14 or 16 leet squared for ground, and for many years gave no ample in size. It can be built as high marketable crops of apples; I think the trees were planted too closely together. feet high. It is best to have it boarded the orchard was not cultivated for up on the outside, and also on the inmany years, but finally as the trees side studding, so as to leave an air grew older they began to bear and fortunately gave a crop during the year of scarcity, and this one crop made the with sawdust, and kept there permanently. The flooring must be made very the little attention he had given the strong to hold the great weight of ice. The sills of the flooring can rest on the on a level stretch of A building 14 or 16 feet square will be for many years gave no ample in size. It can be built as high strong to hold the great weight of ice. The sills of the flooring can rest on the ground, but should be square so that the boards or plank can rest evenly upon them, and the boards should be nailed tightly together so as to hold the saw-dust. This flooring should be covered with two feet of sawdust, before any ice is put in the building. Then the ice is put in the building. Then the ice should be piled in blocks, cut square, so that they can be set closely together on top of this pile of sawdust over the floor, leaving a space between the siding and the ice of one foot, this space to be filled with sawdust and pounded firmly after the ice house is filled. Then the cracks or openings between the blocks of ice should be filled with broken ice and water allowed to freeze until it is all mass. Then cover the top of the solid mass. solid mass. Then cover the top of the ice with nearly two feet of sawdust, and do not continue the siding far above the top of the ice or the top of the sawdust, but leave it open under the roof for free circulation of air. If the ice house can be located in a shady place or on the north side of a larger building, the ice will keep better there. will keep better there.

> Many fires in houses and barns are caused by smoke and soot accumulating chimneys of kerosene lamps. black material accumulates in chimneys owing to the wick being improperly trimmed, or too high, or perhaps the wick burns higher on one side thus blacking the chimney, the accumulation gradually increasing until the chimney gets full of something like lamp black which finally ignites and then you have a roaring furnace. The result is that the lamp becomes so hot that it explodes, setting fire to the house or other buildsetting are to the house of other bulletings. Strange to relate two kerosene lamps, last evening in my house began to blaze, having filled the chimney with lamp black. If discovered in time such blazing lamps can be thrown out of the window. If this is not possible the best thing to do is to place over the burning lamp a heavy quilt or comfortable entirely smothering the flames. Owing to the dangers of using kerosene we are putting electric light wires in our dwelling.

(GI

wha

doi

mue is v

larl

pre

and

this

ever

land

sub sub

repr

In

vail

sper

says a ce

iob

dolla

hous

dog.

Permanently Cured by the use of Himalya.

A Free I rial sent to Every Reader.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Congo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant. Among others, many ministers of the gospel testify to its wonderful powers. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va., was perhaps the worst case, and was cured by the Kola Plant after fifty years' suffering. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, Washington, D. C., Editor of the Farmer's Magazine, gives similar testimony, as do hundreds of others. To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1164 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of Green's Fruit Grower who suffers from any form of Asthma. You should surely try it, as it costs you nothing.

WEATHERWISE THE MAN WHO WEARS TOWER'S WATERPROOF TSH BRAND OILED CLOTHING

reputation extending over sixty-six years and our guarantee are back of every garment bearing the SIGN OF THE FISH.
There are many imitations.
Be sure of the name TOWER on the buttons. ON SALE EVERYWHERE. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, MASS.



THE HARVARD PIANO

IS A WONDERFUL COMBINATION

Of those Qualities which appeal Strongly to Discriminating Musical People.

ENDOWED WITH MUSICAL VALUES.

TONE-Pure, Balanced, Sympathetic. TOUCH-Responsive, Repeating, Right.

DURABILITY-Established, A Matter of Course.

CASE-Contemporaneously Correct.

PRICE-Moderate, Quality Considered.

WE will place a Piano in your home for inspection and bear all transportation expenses.



YOU run no risk and are under no obligation to buy unless the Piano satisfies you.

JOHN CHURCH COMPANY

THE

The Harvard Piano Co.

ti. New York. Leipsic. London. Cincinnati.

WRITE US FOR CATALOGUE OF PIANOS OF ANY QUALITY OR WOOD YOU DESIRE. WE CAN SATISFY. Address Dept. No. 3.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

OUR LARGE CONGREGATION. (Green's Fruit Grower Goes to Thirteen Countries.)

Himaiya. der.

nounce the sthma, im who to the sthma, in the street was the street when the street was the stre

EARS

HING

d over

ing the FISH. tations

utton

ERE.

NANTS
pack.
e stock we
e stock we
e stock we
to price to
All new,
corners
Good size.
Il designs,
s in each
elvet and
evet and
extra,
125;3 pack130 packostpaid,
Ile, N. J.

ight.

My pastor at Rochester, N. Y., has a prosperous church, with every facility of modern buildings and equipments; but his average congregation will not exceed five or six hundred people. The largest congregation of our city will not average over one thousand people. Many of my readers attend church where the average congregation is not over fifty or one hundred. Who is there among you who has attended a congregation of ten thousand people? What would you think of a congregation of 200,000 people. What a vast auditorium that would have to be! Would you not think that the man who presided over a congregation of two hundred thousand people, ought to be somedred thousand people, ought to be somewhat proud of his place and ought to ask himself why he should be placed in such a commanding position? Surely this man who preaches regularly to two hundred thousand people, has an opportunity of doing much good, if he is a good man and his heart is right—and of doing much harm and much wrong if his heart is wrong. Is there a man who preaches to two hundred thousand people regularly? The editor of Green's Fruit Grower considers himself in one sense a preacher, and he preaches regularly to at least two hundred thousand people, and has been at this work for twenty years. His ministry began, April 1, 1881; this congregation is scattered over this entire continent, some of them in this entire continent, some of them in every state and territory and at almost every postoffice in this country. This paper goes into Canada, India, Australia, Cuba, Newfoundland, Mexico, New Zea-Cuba, Newfoundland, Mexico, New Zea-land, England, Japan, Austria, South America and other countries. We do not claim to have two hundred thousand subscribers. We have over 100,000 subscribers, the number having recently increased largely, but each subscriber represents a family, and each family will represent three to five readers.

In Italy the queerest condition prevails, as reported by Leona Allen, who spent several years there recently. She says that when an Italian contracts to do a certain piece of work for \$1.00 or more, in every instance he expects when the job is done you will present him with a sum of money in addition to the one dollar, or with a bottle of wine. Her experience was that on paying him for his work which was to cost \$1.00, and on presenting him with 15 cents additional, the Italian would throw the 15 cents upon the table and demand more: thus it was difficult to get rid of him on any terms unless you paid nearly double the price first agreed upon. But in justice it may be added that workmen in Italy are poorly paid, working all day for a fraction of that which we pay in this

He did not like to live in the poor house. He had been a prosperous farmer, but through bad management lost everything. He left the farm for the city. He finally became so old and so poor he had to live in a box with his dog. During the winter he would en-large his box by additional boxes where

50 Different Bulbs all for 30c. 3 Triteleia, whitest
3 Saxings, double wh
5 Giant Hanuneui
5 Spanish Iris.
5 Freeslas, mixed.

PAINT YOUR BARN FOR \$5 WITH

John Lewis Childs, Floral Park, N.Y.

"STAY - THERE" PAINT

F. E. HOOK, 213 Hook Bidg., Hudson, Mich.

he kept a small stove, and the city authorities, fearing he might cause a fire in the alley arrested him every winter and sent him to the poor house. No wonder he did not enjoy living in the poor house. Such a place cannot be like home. The poor house is filled with miserable, ignorant people who have nothing to do, who have no taste for reading, and who simply loaf around, eating and sleeping; such a life would be one of misery to most people. Therefore sooner or later this man would make his escape from the poor house and reand sent him to the poor house. his escape from the poor house and re-turn to his box in the alley, where he would again be arrested and returned to would again be arrested and returned to the poorhouse. I knew this man well. When I was a boy on the farm he ap-peared to be a prosperous farmer, yet he spend most of the night time travelling about borrowing money on his notes. He was a good talker and would impress any one with the idea that he was well informed, but he was a poor manager. Poor as he became he lived to be nearly 90 years old, when he was taken with pneumonia on account of exposure and died. Last night as I walked by the poor house and saw the miserable inpoor house and saw the miserable in-mates looking vacantly out of the win-dow, I could not help sympathizing with all who are inmates of such an institu-tion. And yet the poor house of Roch-ester is a fine modern brick building, lighted by electricity and heated by steam in the most approved manner. It should be the aim of every man, woman and child to lay up something in their early days, so that when they are old and helpless they may not be sent "Over the hill to the poor house."

One day the pastor of our church preached a sermon on "Young Men." He was exceedingly enthusiastic over the helpfulness of young men in the church, indeed so much so that some of us gray headed fellows felt that there did not seem to be much need of us any longer, and yet we knew that when it came to raising the mortgage, or paying for re-pairs or deficiencies it was the older men who did most of the lifting. Of course who did most of the lifting. Of course the young men felt elated to be held in such high esteem. Not long after, the same church felt it necessary to raise \$10,000 and both young and old men were gathered together for the purpose of pledging as much as possible towards this large sum. The pastor explained the situation and kindly asked for pledges, but there was no response from any person, not a soul spoke or made a move until the atmosphere was actually oppressive with suspense. Finally one of the older men arose and remarked that he had listened to the sermon on the "Helpfulness of Young Men" in the church and that it occurred to him that now was the time for them to shout if they were of so much value as had been stated. But the fact was that these young men could not give much. They were commencing life. They will not be much help until they become gray headed like others of the older members, therefore, there was a good deal of blarney about the pastor's discourse on "Young Men" as compared with the helpfulness

'All is vanity." These words are from the Bible but they are not true. There are many sayings in the Bible that are are many sayings in the Bible that are not true, sayings of good men, bad men, and sayings of mistaken men, says Dr. E. B. Olmstead. The Bible is something and the Bible isn't. vanity. There is much in the world that is good, bright, wholesome, deserving. It was Solomon who said "all is vanity," but at this time Solomon had become demoralized, and bad tured to frivalities and vices. Solomon had become demoralized, and had turned to frivolities and vices. When we turn to the book of Job we find these words, "Everything that a man hath will he give for his life." These words from the Bible are not true. How many instances we have of men and women who have given up their lives for the truth. How many partyrs there have been since Paul and martyrs there have been since Paul and Stephen who have died a death of tor-ture for truth's sake. Let us see who pronounced these words; we find it was the devil. How can we expect the devil to speak the truth? Let us have a proper understanding of the Bible. While it is a revelation to man from God, it is a revelation through the words of imperfect men. We should not worship the Bible. We should worship none other than the great Creator, who inspired the helpful sayings of the Great Book. the devil. How can we expect the devil

Everybody should be interested in birds and should desire to learn more about them. The migration of birds has long been a mystery. The most we know is that every spring the birds come back to us from the South and every autumn been a mystery. they leave us for the South land. We know that many birds do not stop here in New York state in their migrations North but pass on farther North. We also notice that many northern birds do not migrate so far South as New York either." As TIME is the stuff Life's made of, take it from an

1%%%%%%%%%%%%

Elgin Watch

the timekeeper of a lifetime—the world's standard pocket timepiece. Sold everywhere; fully guaranteed. Booklet free.

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO.,

4*%%%%%%%%%%%*

ELGIN, ILLINOIS.

state, or if they do they remain but a short time in this locality. Some birds like the wild goose and duck make their journey from the far North to the South in a few days while other wind the state of the state in a few days, while other migrating birds travel more leisurely, stopping a day or two, or even a week or two, in an attractive place, and then move southward as the season changes, or becomes too cold where they are sojourn-ing. Flocks of birds in their migration frequently make their journeys by night, and they frequently meet with disaster by coming in contact with lighthouses on our coasts. The robin often winters in New York state. I have seen them about my Rochester place several times during the past winter.-Editor.

John Dunbar, assistant superintend-ent of the parks, recommends California Privet as the most popular garden hedge plant in Eastern and Northeastern states. It holds its foliage a large portion of the time, and has beautiful white ssoms.

Professor Munson says that the remedy for knotty roots of red raspberries is to tear up the plants and burn them. J. S. Woodward says that the Ontario apple is a new and popular Canadian variety with which he is much pleased. A cross between Northern Spy and Wagener.

John Ludlan has grown the Wagener apple and considers it a valuable variety, very handsome and of superior quality, but he could not succeed well with them until he began to spray. B. J. Case always gets a higher price for Wagener

than for ordinary fruit.

J. H. Hale recommends white lead paint as the best possible application, where large limbs have been cut off from trees. He considers the planting of an apple orchard the best thing that a young man can do. He advises planting apples of high quality. He believes that the apple holds out greater promise for the

apple holds out greater promise for the future than any other fruit.

Professor Waite, of the department at Washington, has stated that spraying with Bordeaux mixture lessens attacks of pear blight. C. L. Sterns has used wood ashes with bone meal; a peck of wood ashes to four pounds of bone meal per tree, for large pear trees with great success. Sow broadcast as far as the branches extend. J. S. Woodward says he never had better bearers of fine apples than Rome Beauty.

J. H. Hale is surprised to hear people discussing the question of non-cultiva-tion or cultivation of apple orchards. The discussion would indicate that there are orchardists who prac-tice no cultivation with marked suc-cess in Western New Yohk; but those who give no cultivation either cover the soil with straw or manure, or keep in the orchard flocks of sheep or swine that continually enrich the soil. Many people have cultivated their orchards so deep as to cut off the seedling roots of the trees and have thus done their orchards injury. Where orchards have been cultivated with intelligence, nearly ail the work being done with a disc har-row, cultivation has proved as desirable for apple trees as for other fruits. young orchards should be continually cultivated, and we might add nearly all older orchards. And yet it is conceded that apple, standard pear, and cherry trees will do much better in sod ground without cultivation than peach trees. No one will attempt to grow peach tree: without more thorough cultivation.

Not Familiar-Literary Young Man (at party)-"Miss Jones, I suppose are familiar with 'Crabbe's Tales!' Young Lady (scornfully)—"I was not aware that crabs had tails." L. Y. M. (confusedly)—"I beg pardon, Miss; should have said read 'Crabbe's Tales." Y. L. (still more scornfully)—"And I was not aware that red crabs had tails



Guis and Rifles combines for view and help sell the guns, we will send one person in a town one of these guns for only \$4.75, and as soon as you sell two more of the guns only \$4.75, and as soon as you sell two more of the guns only \$4.75, and as soon as you sell two more of the guns of the guns of the guns of the guns will send you three guns all at one time on receipt of only \$19.00. The gun has the celebrated Gund Lever action. Empty shell is ejected and gun reloaded from magazine by a simple motion of the arm. Weight, 7 to 9 pounds, using standard shot or ball cartridges, U. M. C. or Winchester make. With this gun you are, as the picture shown, premake. With this gun you are, as the picture shown, predefined the guns of the

\$1250^{TO}\$3600 Per Year & Expenses.



WAIER SISTEMS

At home or traveling. Let us start you. Our Parlian Water Williams of the start you. Our Parlian Water Water Williams of the start of t FOR THE STATE OF T



SIA MACHINE 52 inches high, at
25 Cts. per Rod.
825 buys wire for 100
red fence. Agents
Wanted Catalogue Free.
OARTER
Wire Free Mach. Co.
Box 61 Mt. Sterling, G.

WHY PAY RETAIL PRICE, When you can buy a Custom-made Oak Leather HARNESS from the manufacturers at wholesale price. Illustrate for one

manufacturers at wholesale price. I trated Catalogue free. Write for and SAVE MONEY. King Harness Co., 114 Church St. Owego, N.Y.



Sears, Roebuck & Co., CHICAGO.

Mute Opinion.

en spoke out strong nd opinion Those spokesmen appropriate their purpose and opinion herough pulpit, press and song. scarce had means to note there. large eyed few, and dumb, tho thought not as those thought there hat stirred the heat and hum.

When, grown a Shade, beholding
That land in lifetime trode,
To learn if its unfolding
Fulfilled its clamored code,
I saw, in web unbroken,
Its history outwrought
Not as the loud had spoken,
But as the dumb had thought.
—Thomas Hardy.*

*From Poems of the Past and Present, Harper & Bros.

Novel Way of Cooking Apples.

Apples are large and fine this season, and for this reason the home caterer should study to serve them in other ways should study to serve them in other ways than baked or in sauce. The variety of tart flavor with white interior look and taste well in solid quarters, when served in a glass dish surrounded by a clear, jellied syrup, with peel and cores removed. They may be steamed and served whole in this same way. A little granulated gelatine added to the syrup in which the apples are cooked will, if used in proper proportions, jelly this without the oversweetening caused by the sugar which would have to be used for this same result.

For six large apples, peeled, cored and quartered, make a syrup with a cup each of sugar and water, to which is added the juice and a little of the yellow rind of a lemon; bring to the bolling point, skim and remove the rind. Now have a flat dish or pan broad bottomed enough to

dish or pan broad bottomed enough to allow the quarters to lie singly in the syrup. A new tin milk pan answers for this; but apples are so delicious cooked in this way, and with cooking utensils so cheap, it is well worth while to add an agate vessel of due broadness to the kitchen stock if without one. Ripe pears in halves should be cooked in this same way. When the pieces are tender remove carefully from the syrup into a flat glass dish, first tempered with hot water, then add a teaspoonful of granulated gelatine dissolved in a little cold water; dish or pan broad bottomed enough then add a teaspoonful of granulated gelatine dissolved in a little cold water; stir and pour over the fruit, stand in a cool place, and when cold, each piece of fruit may be dished out, surounded by a jelly of just the right solidity.

The cork tree is an oak. The outer bark of this oak forms a thickness of two or three inches which is removed for the manufacture of corks, without disturbing the inner layer of bark which disturbing the inner layer of bark which lies close to the wood, thus no serious wound is made in the tree by removing the outer bark, and the tree continues to live and prepare another layer of cork producing bark in the course of a term of years. The remnants of cork left after making the corks is ground and makes excellent packing material for all kinds of fruit, protecting it from bruising in shipment, and preventing decay. Grapes imported from other countries to these United States are usually packed in this cork dust. Life saving buoys are also filled with this dust, thus every particle of the cork bark is used in some manner. Corks for closing the mouths of bottles are considered small affairs and yet 2,204,000 pounds of cork bark is consumed every year, and enormous factories are employed in making the corks of various sizes. The trees to the wood, thus no serious enormous factories are employed in making the corks of various sizes. The trees which produce the bark from which corks are made embrace 1,482,000 acres in Portugal; 741,000 acres in Spain; 197,600 acres in Italy; 1,633,000 acres in North Africa; 1,052,000 acres in Algeria and 203,000 acres in Tunis. These forests are not entirely occupied by cork trees since others grow there also. There are various qualities of corks. Some of the most porous kinds will not do for bottling wines. The import of cork bark and wood last year was \$1,729,914.

A brutal man would be an ornament to

A brutal man would be all the any morgue.

Every man has his limit and some men have two or three.

If a man enjoys his wealth before he has it he never gets rich.

Some women show their age and some cover it with a coat of paint.

A woman will forgive a man anything except his failure to admire her.

A woman will forgive a man anything except his failure to admire her.

One trouble about obstacles is that they are always in the way.

After saying all she wants is justice, a woman proceeds to kick if her photograph is a good likeness.

You can't get something out of nothing, but lots of people are capable of getting nothing out of something.

Only a loving mother can weep bitter tears over a lost child and then wield the slipper energetically when it returns.—

slipper energetically when it returns .-Chicago News

Eucalyptus and other trees of the Australian deserts store up water, which the natives obtain by cutting up the roots and standing the pieces on end.

The care of horses seems to be least taken thought of by our farmers and horse owners. In the first place, we should provide clean and comfortable stables, those that will be comfortable on the coldest days of winter, and horses should always be kept clean, says New York Tribune Farmer. This can only be done by giving plenty of bedding, which can nearly always be procured easily and done by giving plenty of bedding, which can nearly always be procured easily and at a low cost. Don't when you can afford to do better, let your horse go all winter without any bedding and let him lie on the manure and ground. Even for looks (and this is only a small point,) don't do it. Don't do without bedding for horses so that you will have a load of straw or cheap hay to sell. Many are the people who are doing this very thing, thinking they are gaining but they are only losing in the end.

Along this line, a word or two concern-

only losing in the end.

Along this line, a word or two concerning the use of the currycomb and brush may be helpful, as this is another point in which most farmers are lacking, espein which most farmers are lacking, especially in this part of the country. Very few farmers ever realize what the curry-comb and brush were made for. Most farmers when approached on the subject say: "I have no time to bother with them; the comb and brush are all right for those men who have nothing else to do and want their horses to look fancy; all the good there is in it is that it just makes your horses look a little better. all the good there is in it is that it just makes your horses look a little better, and how can us farmers afford to spend time on that?" It is a great pity that these farmers cannot understand that the "looks" are only the smallest point. The use of the currycomb and brush rightly and daily is sure to return good results; it keeps the horse better in flesh and in looks, and he feels better and consequently he can do more work.

Salt should be always accessible.

Do not change the feed suddenly.

Clean and thoroughly air stable before

milking Do not allow dogs, cats or loafers to be

Do not allow dogs, cats or loafers to be around at milking time.

Never mix fresh warm milk with that which has been cooled.

All persons who milk the cows should have their finger nails cut closely.

Keep the stable and dairy room in good condition fresh air and clean.

condition, fresh air and clean.

Milk with dry hands. Never allow th
hands to come in contact with the milk. Use no dry, dusty feed just previous to milking; if fodder is dusty sprinkle it be

it is fed.
it is fed.
hitewash the stable once or twice a
t. Use land plaster in the manure White

year. Use land plaster in the manure gutters daily.

If cover is left off the can a piece of cloth or mosquito netting should be used to keep out insects.

fortable walk on the way to place of milking or feeding.

milking or feeding.

The milker should wear a clean cuter garment, used only when milking, and kept in a clean place at other times.

Observe and enforce the uttermost cleanliness about the cattle, their attendants, the stable, the dairy and all utensils.—Epitomist.

Largest Gold Nugget.—"We had got down to the pipe-clay bottom, which marked the bed of an extinct river, and was the chief characteristic of all alluvial diggings in Australia, when my pick struck something hard. I knew at once that it was not a bowlder. There was not the same ring to it. It struck dead. Scraping the dirt away, I caught sight of the bright yellow color of pure gold. I knew at once that it was a nugget, but its size I could not estimate. This happened about 10 o'clock in the morning."

"Were you excited?"

"Excited? I cannot describe to you how excited I was, especially when the nugget was at last got free. It was all I could do to lift it, and I saw that it was solid, pure gold. It was 2 feet 4 inches long, by 10 inches wide and from 11-2 inches to 3-4 inches thick. It weighed exactly 146 pounds, 4 ounces, 3 pennyweights, and was actually the largest and finest nugget of nure gold ever Largest Gold Nugget .- "We had

pennyweights, and was actually the largest and finest nugget of pure gold ever found anywhere in the world. One or two others were discovered that weighed as much, but they were not solid or pure

Apple Trees Up.—A letter from Kansas City says that apple trees will be higher priced this year, says Country Gentle-man. This is not because of any combination or agreement, nurserymen sert, but is the natural result of creased demand. Last year the dr creased demand. Last year the drouth killed many young trees, both in nurseries and orchards. The nurseries are trees to the control of the c res and orchards. The nurseries have not yet caught up with the demand for trees of all kinds.

reputation for honesty and square dealing is in itself a good working capital.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and catalogue 282 free, W. Chester, Pa.

To Help Out.

Often the papered wall along a stairway becomes soiled, while the rest of the hall remains fresh and clean, says the New York Evening Post. A concealing dado that is also decorative can be put on of fine Japanese matting. This should be tacked lightly to the wall, the edge finished with a parvay rim of sally edge finished with a narrow rim of split bamboo, the bamboo being used, too, wherever any joint occurs that should be covered. If desired, the matting and bamboo may be tone of the paper. be stained to match the

"I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness I can show, to any fellow human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."



PHOTOGRAPHY th PHOTOGRAPHY thoroughly taught and positions guaranteed. Gent's \$10; Ladies free tuition. Address, JOHNSON'S SCHOOL OF ART, OSWEGO, N. Y.

AMERICAN PIANO 是到此 TRIAL You shoulder no risk. We guarantee satisfaction.

at factory price without dea you are not satisfied after 12 m you are not satisfied after 12 m you are not satisfied and send the p. freight charges with interest access in the matter of terms. We adde a happy friend of every one of on adwholly upon the enormous CORNISH on the CORNISH PLAN finish, perfect in action—at factory price the clear provise that if you are not satisfied and the year's trial, you are not satisfied and the cost and the freight charges we will do anything in reason in the matter or

priced or a low-priced plane, write to us and let us tell you can have a beautiful instrument on free trial for one is for us, we will tell you how you can get your plane with a first such as your plane with a first such a CORNISH CO., Washington, New Jersey.

SAVE 1 YOUR FUEL

A Tea Kettle boils quicker on my Chimney than on my Stove.

hand over my Chimney vaste heat, ROCHESTER RADIATOR.



Rienzi, the great Roman Tribune, said: "Happy is the man who has no blood of kindred to avenge."
We say—Happy is the man who has no loss of fuel to regret. Such are the USERS of the ROCHESTER RADIATOR. They feel like proclaiming from the housetops, "Stop an unjustifiable waste, save ½ feunded if not satisfactory. Write for booklet on econo

ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,

10 FURNACE STREET.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DEAR MADAM: Please Read My Free Offer



Words of Wisdom to Sufferers from a Lady of Notre Dame, Indiana.

I send free of charge to every sufferer this great Woman Remedy, with full instructions, descrip-ion of my past sufferings and how I permanently ured n_yesit.

You Can Cure Yourself at Home Without the

Aid of a Physician.

It costs nothing to try this remedy once, and if you desire to continue its use, it will cost you only twelve cents as week. It does not interfere with your work or occupation. I have nothing to self. Tell other sufferers of it; that is all I ask. It cures everybody, young or old.

If you feel bearing down pains as from approaching danger, pain in the back and bowels, creeping hes and faintness, or if you are suffering from any Mrs. M. Summers, Notre Dame, Ind., for her free elf thousands have been cured by it. I send it in

feeling in the spine, a desire to cry, h so-called female complaint, then wri emale complaint, and full instruc

treatment and full move a plain envelope.

Mothers and Daughters will learn
Mothers and Mothers will learn
Mothers will be a proposed with the learn will learn simple family remedy, which quickly and thoroughly tasves werry and expense and the unpleasantness of Yigor, health and happiness result from its use. sil-known ladies in your neigaborhood, who know and troubles peculiar to their sex, strengthens the whole m. Write to-day, as this offer hay not be made again.

MRS. M. SUMMERS, BOX 55, NOTRE DAME, IND., U. S. A.

The buyin the it to be down ly the Bee color, there the fa Vea Souppossik also r In k Pou short and th gun to Grou

the pi ten m The portar
ing, s
for co
haps
ized t is spe score moder

White used 1 in the neat, means means more adorns founds choice the que can be ranch these Handl

annua their l ing in cattle plains Boil

double of an spk. s cook u stantl Canc

It is is the diseas has in the fa and se extern relief have Dr. B of suc Tumo

Cure, good le sons and C books they blessin popula this ti taking imitat to the 325, In send t

Yeu I neve Baird's l Creams, dies, etc. made fro they rep House, l a little C a minute customer

Creams Keeps pois in the

paper, or ling thes Baird, I She start

Marketing Rules.

There are few rules to remember in buying beef, mutton or poultry, which the inexperienced housekeeper does well to bear in mind. To test beef, press it down with the thumb. If it rises quick-

down that the meat is good.

Beef should be fine grained, of a bright color, with streaks of clean, white looking fat. The meat will be tough unless

on

all ar. out ce.

ad

fer

rom a

s great lescrip-anently

ut the

oroach-eeping om any er free nd it in

there is plenty of fat.

Mutton should be dark colored, with the fat a clear white.

Veal should be fat.

Soup meat should have as little fat as possible, and come from the round; and also meat intended for beef tea.

In buying fish, the gills should be red. Poultry should have smooth legs and short spurs, with the feet bending easily and the eyes bright. If the fowl has begun to turn blue it is not good. gun to turn blue it is not good.

Grouse and quail both have white flesh; the pinnated grouse, however, has dark flesh. Birds with white meat take about ten minutes longer to cook than those with dark meat.

The selection of beds and the detail of their equipment is one of the most important items of modern house furnishing, says the Delineator. The provision for comfort in sleeping rooms would perhaps receive more attention if one realized that fully one-third of a life time is spent there. In the course of three-score years fully twenty, even with only moderate sleeping, are passed in bed. White iron bedsteads are so generally used now that they may be found even in the tenement districts, where their neat, durable and simple construction means even more than in the homes of more pretension and wealth. While the adornment of the bed is of moment, the foundations of comfort depend on the choice of mattresses and springs. Here the quality should be of the best that can be afforded. A first expense in good materials is likely to be the last.

Down in Texas women have taken to ranching. One of the most successful of these is Mrs. Pauline Whitman, who owns a ranch of 200,000 acres in the Pan Handle. There she raises 15,000 cattle annually, using only twenty cowboys for their handling, and successfully competing in the market with the kings of the cattle trade. Now that the softening influence of woman has descended into the cattle trade, many little luxuries have come the way of the cowboys; but through it all, we are told, "the cowboy remains a cowboy, the natural son of the plains, an enigma to the men of the East and the cities."

Boiled Custard—Put 2-3 c. milk into double boiler, When hot pour over yolk of an egg beaten with 2 tsp. sugar and spk. salt. Return mixture to boiler and cook until thick and creamy stirring constantly. If over cooked the egg will curdle. The white of the egg may be beaten very lightly, put into serving dish and custard poured over it.

Cancers and Tumors Cured by Annointing With Oil.

Annointing With Oil.

It is justly claimed that the Oil Cure is the best remedy known for malignant diseases, and every honest doctor who has investigated the matter, must admit the fact. The remedy is not only mild and safe, but it cures internal as well as external Cancer and Tumors, and gives relief from unceasing pain. Thousands have been cured in the last few years. Dr. Bye claims that after twenty years of success as a specialist for Cancer and Tumors, the Lord led him to the Oil Cure, and for eight years, thousands of good letters have been received from persons cured. Hundreds from ministers and Christian patients are printed in books and papers, which if one will read, they will plainly see that surely God's blessing is with the Oil Cure. Its just popularity is shown by the fact that at this time over two thousand patients are taking home treatment. Its great success has caused many counterfeiting imitators, therefore he careful and send to the right place and persons by addressing Dr. D. M. Bye Co., Lock Box 325, Indianapolis, Ind. (Cut this out and send to some afflicted one.)

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY AT HOME

In the less than \$4,0,0 a day selling Martha Baird's Flavoring Creams, used to flavor and color Icc Creams, Custards, Pies, Desserts, Cakes, Icings, Candies, etc. The Coloring is strictly Vegetable. They are made from purest Concentrates and are true to the Fruits they represent. I sell from one to ten flavors at every House, Hotel, Boarding-House, Drug-Store, etc. With a little Cake Icing, I demonstrate the mixing in less than a minute. Wherever introduced you gain a permanent customer. Bakers claim one pound of the Flavoring Creams goes as far as as a gallon of Liquid Extract. Keeps perfectly pure for years. This is not a powder, but is in the form of a very thick cream. Any reader of this paper, out of employment, can make a little fortune seling these Creams. Send for particulars to Mrs. Martha Baird, Dept. 28, No. 107 Beatty Street, Pittsburg, Pa. She started me in business and will do the same for you.

Durability of Different Woods—Experiments have been lately made by driving sticks, made of different woods, each two feet long and one one-half inches square, into the ground, only one-half an inch projecting outward, says American Cultivator. It was found that in five years all those made of oak, clm, ash, fir, soft mahogany, and nearly every variety of pine, were totally rotten. Larch, hard pine and teak wood were decayed on the outside only; while acacia, with the exception of being also slightly attacked on the exterior, was otherwise sound. Hard mahogany and cedar of Lebanon were in tolerably good condition. attacked on the exterior, was otherwise sound. Hard mahogany and cedar of Lebanon were in tolerably good condition; but only Virginia cedar was found as good as when put in the ground. This is of some importance to builders, showing what woods should be avoided and what others used by preference in underground work. The duration of wood when kept dry is very great, as beams still exist which are known to be nearly eleven hundred years old. Piles driven by the Romans prior to the Christian era have been examined of late and found to be perfectly sound after an immersion of nearly two thousand years. The wood of some tools will last longer than the metals, as in spades, hoes and plows. In other tools the wood is first gone, as in wagons, wheelbarrows and machines. Such wood should be painted or oiled; the paint not only looks well, but preserves the wood. Petroleum oil is as good as any other. Hardwood stumps decay in five or six years, spruce stumps decay in about the same time, hemlock stumps in eight to nine years, cedar eight to nine years, pine stumps never. Cedar, oak, yellow pine and chestnut are the most durable woods in dry places.

L. A. Goodman, of Kansas City, secretary of the society, told a remarkable story about the dewberry, says Country Gentleman. He said, a man who had great faith in the profits of this berry planted thirty-five acres, with the utmost confidence that he was going to make a fortune. After experimenting for two or three years with indifferent success, he became disgusted and plowed up the patch on account of borers. The following year he had a mammoth crop of dewberries and realized a large sum of money. He picked the berries for two or three years, and supposing that he had come to the end of his string, he mowed down the vines and then set fire to the patch. He was astonished to see the following year that he had another tremendous crop of dewberries. Two or three years later he repeated the experiment of mowing and burning, and it was followed by splendid results. The past year he gathered fifteen carloads of dewberries and they sold for \$2 a crate.

The Rural New Yorker has given the experience of some of its readers in feeding bran to horses. As to feeding bran to horses, we have been wintering from 12 to 17 for a number of years, most of them idle all winter, and have found bran to be a useful feed, keeping their bowels in a healthy condition. I hardly see how we could get along without it. We have never had any trouble with feeding it, and it would take a tremendous amount of evidence to convince me that it is not beneficial and does not often prevent bowel trouble. Our corn fodder is cut with a cutter, not shredded, and is sprinkled with water about a day before using, giving it all the water it will take up, which makes it fresh, green looking and soft. This way it is very much relished by stock, and not more than 5 per cent, is left. We feed without putting any meal on it, and find that they eat it better than when we mixed meal with it.

Sugar Caramel—Put sugar into an

Sugar Caramel—Put sugar into an omelet pan, heat slowly, stirring constantly until melted and of a rich brown

Caramel Sauce—Add the same amount of hot water to the caramel as of sugar used, and boil until the caramel is of the desired thickness.

Corn Starch Pudding-Wet 11-2 tbsp. corn starch Findang—wet 11-2 tosp, corn starch with 3 tbsp, milk and stir into 1 c. boiling milk. Cook 15 m. Add the well beaten yolk of an egg, cook 1 m., remove from the fire and stir in the stiffly beaten white of an egg. Flavor with 3 or 4 drops of vanilla. Pour into a mold and serve with sugar and cream.

How M F Roofing Tin is the first requisite; capable work the second—that is all—except, the roof will last 50 years. The manufacturers of M F Roofing Tin have lately published a complete manual of roofing and roofing material which will be sent free to anyone interested in roofs, lo Make MF the **Roofing Tin** Best is neavily coated with pure tin and new lead by the most favored old style process. The thorough amalgamation of the coating with the surface of the black plates, effected by this process, makes the plates impervious to rust or atmospheric gases. Ask your roofer—or send for a copy of the book. Roof Write W. C. CRONEMEYER, Agent, to Carnegie Building, Pittsburg. AMERICAN TIN PLATE CO., New York.

Philosophy of Felix G. Pryme.

"A rolling stone gathers no moss," at it enjoys all the advantages of but it

When you are growling about your work, think of the poor fellow who has

Patriotism, in the mind of a not un-ommon citizen, is another name for

Patriotism, in the mind of a not uncommon citizen, is another name for partizanship.

Obscurity has its compensations; he who flies the highest sometimes falls the farthest.

You cannot, with much success, judge a man's character by the cost of his Panama hat.

Sometimes the loftiest monument towers above the grave of the poet who starved to death.

Much talk is no demonstration of ability; the noisiest automobile does not always win the race.

The average financial magnate feels that you are taking an unfair advantage when you attempt to engage him in a conversation concerning mental development.

If the camera could photograph our

If the camera could photograph our thoughts, how would you like to have your picture taken? I am asking the question of you, the man or woman who is reading this paragraph.

The world insists that age and wisdom must go hand in hand; the solemnity and profundity of a young physician's hems and haws increase in direct proportion with the growth of his beard.

Of old, the fool said in his heart that there was no God; now he says the infinite universe is the result of a fortuitous combination of circumstances. If you will stop to think about it, you will notice that he has not progressed much in the meantime.—Success.

in the meantime.—Success.

In a speech at Waterville, Me., President Roosevelt gave a piece of advice that many people are in much need of. "Haven't you in your own experience known men," he said, "and I am sorry to say even more often women, who think that they are doing a favor to their children when they shield them from every effort? When they let the girls sit at ease and read while their mothers do all their work? I do. Yes, and when a boy will be brought up to be very ornamental and not useful. Don't you know that, too? Now, these are not good fathers and mothers. They are foolish fathers and mothers. They are not only being kind; they are simply being silly."

Important Notice!

with 3 or 4 drops of vanilla. Pour into a mold and serve with sugar and cream.

"South of the line, inland from far Durban, A mouldering soldier lies, your countryman. Awry and doubled up are his gray bones, And on the breeze his puzzled phantom mans
Nightly to clear Canopus: 'I would know By whom and when the All-Earth gladdening Law
Of Peace, brought in by that Man Crucified,
Was ruled to be inept, and set aside. And what of logic or of truth appears in tacking 'Anno Domini' to the years?
Near twenty hundred livried thus have died. "

Important Notice!

Those persons who are owing Garden & Farm and American Girl for subscription dues, are hereby notified that Green's Fruit Grower has purchased all such due accounts of such publications, therefore all subscriptions for Garden & Farm and American Girl should be sent to Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Her Mother—You must be patient with him.

The Bride—Oh, I am. I know it will take time for him to see that he can't have his own way.—Puck.

HAIR SWITCH FREE
ON MANY CONDITIONS. Cut this ad, out and mail
to us. Remit 5o for postage. Send a small
sample of your hair, SEAD NO MONEY. ON EASY CONDITIONS, CARLESS AS, OR LINE AS, to us. Remit 5c for postage. Send a SMAI sample of your hair. SEND NO MONKE W. will make and send you. by mail postpaid a FIRE HUMAN HAIR SWITCH, made 22 inches long from selected human hai? 24 oupces at once, or write to-day for free catalogue. Address LADIES' HAIR EMPORIUM. DEPT. N. CHICAGO, ILL.



SECRETS OF FRUIT GROWING.

C. A. Green has been photographing orchards, vineyards, berry fields, etc., and has collected over 100 photographs in a new book with helpful suggestions to fruit growers, instructing the reader in the secrets of fruit growing. It is unlike anything published, illustrating and describing methods of planting and growing trees, etc. Something every fruit grower should have. The price is 25c., but we will accept 10c. if you will mention this paper. Our new fruit catalogue will be sent in the same package. Address, GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N.Y.



Watch made, were colv. fer is good for 60 days only.





Our Correspondence.



THE BOURGEAT QUINCE.

Samuel Fink, of Indiana, writes Green's Fruit Grower as follows about a remarkable falling of stars that he and his family witnessed: I awakened at midnight, and seeing that something remarkable was occurring, went out into the yard, where I saw that the stars of heaven were falling rapidly. I called to my father to arise and see the remarkable sight. At first he told me to go to bed and go to sleep, but finally dressed himself and came outside, when he was filled with fear, thinking the world was coming to an end. Each falling star had a long red streak attached to it, the star itself resembling a sparkling ball. Not many reached the ground. Most of the stars burned out in the air, but one star fell between the roots of a big stump. As it fell I could see the spears of grass looking as though they were all on fire where it fell and disappeared in the earth. Every star in the heavens seemed to be in motion and seemed to be dropping to the ground until the day dawned and the stars were obscured from view. The next night we looked towards the heavens expecting to discover that there were no more stars there, since so many had fallen the night before, but to our astonishment the heavens were ablaze with the usual large number of bright stars, the conflagration or falling of stars having ceased. stars having ceased.

Editorial Note: During the latter part of the summer a period of falling meteors is looked for by astronomers each year. The marvelous exhibition that Mr. Fink saw was doubtless one of these annual showers caused by the earth in its flight around the sun, passing through a mass of meteors which are not stars. The stars we see in the heavens on a bright night are suns as large, or larger than the sun that lights and warms the earth. They are so far distant from us they look like stars. Meteors as compared with the sun in size would be like grains of sand as compared with the size of the earth, and still to the observer they appear as large as stars, as they are so much nearer, and are thus called falling stars. When I was a boy I saw one of the meteors falling. It seemed to be almost as large as the moon and seemed to fall near by, but doubtless fell hundreds of miles away, or may not have reached the earth at all.

In response to a reader of Green's Fruit rower living at Denver, Colorado, I will by that I have never known healthy ees to be killed by being overladen with fruit of any kind, therefore I do not think your trees were destroyed by overbearyour trees were destroyed by overbearing, and yet it is a strain on trees when they bear too much fruit. If a tree is girdled by mice, or attacked by insects or disease, or is otherwise enfeebled, those trees have a tendency to bear a large quantity of inferior fruit the succeeding year. If then the trees die it is not because they bear a heavy crop of fruit, but because something had happened to them. Last winter was, for some reason unknown, a very hard winter for many kinds of fruit trees. Even in this section of New York state, where fruit trees are seldom injured during winter, many trees were actually killed in the nursery row, and young trees in the orchard. I advise you to look for some other reason than overbearing as the cause of the death of your trees, and would suspect that some peculiar circumstances connected with your cold winters injured the trees. Trees that ing, and yet it is a strain on trees when they bear too much fruit. If a tree is would suspect that some peculiar circumstances connected with your cold winters injured the trees. Trees that are injured by cold weather during winter often continue to live for months, and sometimes for a year or two thereafter, but seldom regain their former vitality. My opinion is that those varieties that suffered are not hardy enough for your locality.

The Bourgeat Quince.

To the Editor of Green's Fruit Grower

I have grown the Bourgeat quince at my place at Rochester for many years. It is the best grower of all the quinces and makes more of a tree than any other quince I know of. It has large, fine foliage, and makes the handsomest and most vigorous growth. Its fruit is large, of fine shape and of firm texcharge, of fine shape and of firm texcharge. It is a good keeper, keeping until Christmas, and is of better quality than champion or Meeches.—John Charlton & Sons.

(It has not blighted with us. Professor Van Deman says that the Bourgeat quince a fine showing at the Pan-American exhibition last year and he is much pleased with it as he saw it there.—Editor.)

Samuel Fink, of Indiana, writes Green's Fruit Grower: On the glow of the pole I left the wires sticking up about fifteen inches apart. At the top of the pole I left the wires sticking up about eight inches beyond the pole. The three wires were twisted together the whole length of the pole. I set the pole in a hole six feet deep, dug ten feet from the center of the house. The pole was set slanting so as to bend over the house. I expect that this rod and the wires upon it will protect my house from lightning. it will protect my house from lightning. Last Sunday we had a terrible thunder storm and the pole was struck by light-I was sitting about eighteen feet ning. from the pole, looking through the win-dow, and witnessed the flash that dow, and witnessed the flash that struck. The lightning went from the house to the wires on the pole. The pole showed no evidence of being struck since the wires on it carried the electricity to the ground. The poles, about seventeen feet higher than my chimney. It cost altogether \$3.00. I lived at Rochester over fifty years ago and know the old settlers about that city.

W. H. Whiting Value.

W. H. Whiting, Va.

Remarks by the Editor: A tall tree growing near a house offers protection from lightning. In the absence of a good lightning rod I should plant a rapid and tall growing poplar near my house, expecting it would ward off lightning since it would soon be much higher than the house, and trees are better conductors of electricity than houses. If a wire was extended from the top of such a tree and sunk six feet deep into the ground at its extended from the top of such a tree and sunk six feet deep into the ground at its base it would make the tree more serviceable as a lightning rod. Remember that lightning follows the best conductors always. If houses were built of iron entirely they would not be injured when struck by lightning, since the electricity would be conveyed at once away from the house to the earth, if the iron of the building was connected with the moist earth beneath. It is simply because houses are poor conductors of electricity that they are injured by lightning. See my article in the last issue of Green's Fruit Grower on this subject.

STORY TELLING LABORERS.

STORY TELLING LABORERS.

One of the greatest difficulties the employer of labor may have to contend with is the farm story teller. The good listener is about as bad. We employ from twenty-five to one hundred men, according to the season, and among them are inveterate story tellers. So absorbed do they become in telling the story and so absorbed do others become in listening, that fully one-third of their value is lost. Now and then it is noted that a man can impart a piece of news, and other may listen, and possibly comments made, but no noticeable let up of the work in hand follows, but this is rare. We would not have it supposed that we are such work drivers that conversation between workmen while at work is not wanted, but we deplore the fact that now and then a man is to be seen whose place when working is anywhere but with a party of workers. Is he a lazy man? Not by any means, Give him a job alone and his work during a given time will more than satisfy you. What is to be done? Concentrate your men and let the good men lead the others along? Certainly not, there your men and let the good men lead the others along? Certainly not, there never yet was a story teller who could not hold the attention of at least onenot hold the attention of at least one-quarter of the gang. Better to find some special jobs for such men. It will need much more attention by the employer possibly, to keep a list of work on hand, he must be around, often ready with another job just thought of, so that no lost hours may be dropped awaiting or-ders, etc., but it will pay well. These two men selected will clean up lots of work that it would not pay to send a gang of workmen to do, and the gang of men reduced by the two taken from the talkers will accomplish more.—Writ-ten for Green's Fruit Grower by E. H. B.

KEEPING KEIFFER PEARS.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Will you please tell me how to keep Keiffer years in good condition for winter use? have no cold storage facilities and

would like to know how to keep them for several months. I have seen them of market in late fall, looking so plump and beautiful, but the dealers could not tell me how it was done.—Alfred Engler, Maryland.

Reply: Any kind of pears can be kept longer than usual by keeping them in shallow bins in a darkened room where the temperature is as cool as it can be made. All pears and apples keep better when picked early than when allowed to become nearly mature. The only way to keep pears and apples for three or more months past their season is to place them in such cold storage houses as are located months past their season is to place them in such cold storage houses as are located in large cities. They charge 50 cents per barrel for storing from fall until spring. I do not know just how long Kieffer pears can be kept in such cold storage houses.—Editor.

WHEN IS THE BEST TIME FOR PICKING APPLES?

Reply: The best time for picking apples in your state (Pa.) may differ from that of New York state. Here we usually pick the latter part of October, but picking is conducted all the way through October and November, and sometimes into December. The proper time to pick is as soon as the fruit has color. We find that the earlier the fruit is packed the better it keeps, providing it has color and size. We place the apples in barrels immediately after picking, without laying them on the ground in piles as many do. We do not ventilate our barrels, but head them up at once and put them in a cool, shady place. There is nothing gained by sweating apples. We place them in cold storage immediately The best time for picking apthem in a cool, shady place. There is nothing gained by sweating apples. We place them in cold storage immediately after they are placed in barrels, the soon the better.

Woman's work is never done, but she has found time to do a large share of man's work.—Puck.

Consumption Now Curable.

By the Famous Doctor Yonkerman's Marvel-ous Discovery—State Officials and Great Medical Men Pronounce it the Only Cure for Consumption, Throat and Lung Troubles.

A Free Trial Package Will Be Sent by Mail to All Who Write.

onsumption can at last be cured. Marvelous as it seem after the many failures, a sure, positive and



DR. DERK P. YONKERMAN.

certain cure for the deadly consumption has at last been discovered. (asses given up to die and sent back from California hopeless and helpless, are now alive and well through this wonderful cure for consumption.

Free trial packages of the remedy and letters from grateful people—former consumptives rescued from the very jaws of death are sent free to all who write to Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 655 Shakespeare Building, Kalamazoo, Mich. Don't delay—there is not an flour to less when you have consumption, throat or lung trouble less when you have consumption.

EIGHT DOLLARS AND 95 CENTS buy Ished, Antique Oak, Drop Head Cabinet Sewing Machine, the equal of sewing machines that cost TWIGE THE MONEY elsewhere. Sidd Policy of sewing machine, that cost TWIGE THE MONEY elsewhere. Sidd Policy of Sidd Policy o



NEEDED ON FARM, SEA OR RANCH.

SITIVELY such a good Telescope was never sold for this price before. These Telescopes are made by one of the largest manufacturers of so, measure closed 12 inches and open over 3.1-5 feet in 5 sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAPO such each end to so, measure closed 12 inches and open over 3.1-5 feet in 5 sections. They are BRASS BOUND, BRASS SAFETY CAPO such each end to so the size have been sold for from \$5.00 to \$5.00. Every sojourner in the country or at seasily sworts should overshally secure concess instruments as and no frares whould be without one. Object miles away are been seen as the school of the size of the size instruments as and no frares whould be without one. Object miles away are borget in the such credet. This is a grand offer and you recent soldy. We WARRANT such Telescope JUST AS REFRESETTED or money refunded. WANTS ANOTHER; Brandy, You was also also the such section of the such sections of the suc Please send another Telescope, money enclosed. Other was a bargain, good as instruments conting many times the money.—H.C.ALLER, c., by Registered Letter, Post-Office Money Order, Express Money Order or Bank Draft payable to our order, or have your storedscope saler order for you. EXCELSIOR IMPORTING COMPANY, Dept 4, 296 Broadway, NEW YORK.

A LIBRARY OF INFORMATION ON FRUIT GROWING and POULTRY RAISING



AMERICAN FRUIT GROWING

is the newest of C. A. Green's books devoted to Pear Culture, Peach Culture, Manures and Fertilizers, Quince Culture, Currant Culture, Small Fruit Culture, Western New York Fruit Growing, and Cherry Culture. Price by mail, post-paid,

GREEN'S SIX BOOKS

on Fruit Culture is devoted to Apple Cul-ture, Pear Culture, Plum and Cherry Cul-ture, Raspberry and Blackberry Culture, Grape Culture, Strawberry, Currant, Gooseberry and Persimmon Culture. Price by mail, post-paid, 25c.

GREEN'S FOUR BOOKS

on Fruit Culture, devoted first to "How C. A. Green Made the Old Farm Pay;" second to Peach Culture; third, Propagation of Fruit Plants, Vines and Trees; fourth, General Fruit Instructor. Price by mail, post-paid, 25c.

AMERICAN POULTRY KEEPING

is a new book, a practical treatise on the management of poultry. Special attention is given to Hatching, Diseases, Feeding and Care of Poultry also to various breeds, and plans for buildings. How to Market Poultry and Eggs for Profit. By Mail, post-paid, 25c.

THE ABOVE BOOKS GIVEN AWAY AS PREMIUMS.

We will mail you your choice of above books free, providing you send us 50 cents for one subscriber for Green's Fruit Grow-er, one year, and claim this offer.

ANOTHER OFFER.

We will mail you, post-paid, ail of the above books, Green's Four Volumes, in strong paper covers, covering every feature of Fruit Growing and Poultry Raising, for sending us \$1.25 for one subscription for Green's Fruit Grower two years. We pay postage. Green's Fruit Grower two years. We pay postage. Address
GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER,
Rochester, N. Y.

Over Gio Touc As Then W! Burs O!

Writ

Now Fal Soon W

App

Th

the Shac large make good regio not surpi ern : local tion is great my of to in apple will plant

of a try, 1 000 t for have apple more from the man

> costi they \$100.0

orchare r on the and tive. I als and ! of n who not put the a doing Gern dolla

ciali denie

of carecance is we cove York The publications

their

able.

Sent by Mail

TS buys this High Arm, LRANTEED Solid Police, the equal classwhere. B BRAUTIFUL EV DECORATION BURELY CHINE, new first machine, and fully; new, free CAN SURELY CHINE, him ordered, him ordered, buy Machine

W YORK. 4444

rant, Price

bove ents

Leaves and Chestnuts.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by B. F. M. Sours.

Now the autumn leaves are falling, Falling, falling fast; Soon the happy days to wander woodlands will be past.

Over hill and valley glitters Glory, as the sun Giory, as the sun Touches range or tree with splendor, As of conquest won.

Then away now to the mountains!
Who will get there first?
Burs are bursting, leaves are crimsoned—,
O: the spirit thirsts

For the rustle of the dead leaves, As the squirrel bears Nuts to store for winter's cracking— Wonder how he fares.

Leaves are brown and leaves are yellow, Leaves are purple, leaves are red; yonder are the burs of challenge, Get a club—beware your head!

Chestnuts, forest leaves, and weary Feet are ours when day is o'er: But we glow, and we are stronger, And this autumn comes no more.

May our lives be all as joyous
Ere cold death the body grieves—
Joyous as the autumn forest,
Ripened nuts and crimson leaves.
Mechanicsburg, Pa.

Apple Orcharding in Southern Illinois.

Apple Orcharding in Southern Illinois.

The editor of Green's Fruit Grower had the pleasure of interviewing R. P. Shackelford, of Jerseyville, Ill., who is a large and successful orchardist. He makes the following report: "We have a good crop of apples in this famous apple region but the apple crop of Missouri will not equal early expectations. I am not surprised to learn that apples in Western New York are selling from \$2.00 to \$5.00 per barrel. The fact is that the local demand in this country in connection with the foreign demand for apples is greater than the supply, and will be greater for many years to come. It is my opinion that those who have money to invest cannot do better than to plant apple orchards now. Surely a young man will have a valuable gold mine if he plants in a good locality a good selection of apple trees. Illinois is the third largest apple growing state in this country, having 13,000,000 trees against 15,000,000 trees for Missouri and 20,000,000 trees for New York state. While I already have a large productive and profitable apple orchard I propose planting another orchard of one hundred acres in Jersey county, Illinois. Apple orchards here are located on the bluffs adjoining the Mississippi river. These orchards here are located on the bluffs adjoining the Mississippi river. These orchards are more frequently laden with fruit than those of any other localities. Not far from my place, on similar bluffs, along the Mississippi river, industrious, Germans planted large orchards on land costing from \$25.00 to \$50.00 per acre, and they are securing an average income of \$100.00 net per acre from fruit of these orchards. Fruit grown on these bluffs are more highly colored than fruit grown on the low land and are of better quality, and the trees are more uniformly productive. My favorite variety is Ben Davis. I also succeed well with Gano, Jonathan and Missouri Pippin, and have sold much of my fruit at \$4.00 per barrel during various seasons. I have a friend near me who has sixty acres of young various seasons. I have a triend near me who has sixty acres of young apple trees not over nine years old and he has just put into the bank \$3,600.00 paid him for the apples upon the trees this season, he doing no picking or other work. The Germans alluded to sell one-half million dollars worth of apples annually from

CANCER.

Recent Discoveries Made for Its Cure.

Dr. Benjamin F. Bye, the Cancer specialist, of Indianapolis, Ind., emphatically denies that the recent discoveries made by denies that the recent discoveries made by some New York specialists of the cause of cancer, had anything to do with his recent discovery of an oll that cures cancer. The doctor's ground for denial is well founded, for the fact that his ciscovery was reported before the New York doctors began their investigations. The Indianapolis doctor has recently published a new book on the subject; and says he is going to send out the entire first edition to all those afflicted where their names and addresses are furnished.



and a half acres

Letter from Cape Cod.

Letter from Cape Cod.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by A. W. Parker.

It may be interesting to some of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower to know that this is the time of harvesting the cranberry crop on Cape Cod. The cranberry has been brought from a wild state to large handsome berries and are distinguished by various names, such as Early Red, Early Black, Bugle, Howes, McFarlin and others. There are hundreds of acres in cranberry bog that at one time was useless swamps and lowlands. The writer has one in mind nearly a mile long, and they vary from that down to one-fourth of an acre. A location is selected, if possible, where the bog can be overflowed in a short time, as the crop may be damaged by frost at times, especially the late varieties, if water is not convenient to cover it in a few hours. Water is also kept on the bogs in the spring until June, to protect the vines from the ravages of the fire worm, which often, if left alone, destroys the plantation. Spraying is resorted to where water is not convenient. There are thousands of barrels of berries to be picked and men,



Picking Cranberries.

Picking Cranberries.

women and children may be seen daily going to the bogs, some more for pleasure than profit. All classes and conditions of men may be seen on different bogs. The price paid for picking varies but the general price is 7 cents for a measure containing six quarts. They are picked with a wooden scoop, which has almost superseded the old method of hand picking. Hardly two pickers out of a large crowd will give the same returns for the day, varying from ten measures to one hundred measures, or more, according to the conditions.

There is a good average crop this year and pickers and growers will be busy for some time. Another feature of the cranberry harvest is the winnowing and screening. Every barrel of berries, before it is ready for market, has to be winnowed, separating the chaff, dead vines and other accumulations, or put through a screen as it is called, and all poor berries that may be rotten, scalded or otherwise unmarketable taken out. Revenue for a large number of people is looked forward to each season from this fruit.

this fruit.

Winter Protection of Strawberries.

In the case of strawberries it is not the freezing that does the injury, says R. M. Kellogg in Farmer's Review. On many soils, especially clay, when the ground freezes all night and thaws the York doctors began their investigations. The Indianapolis doctor has recently published a new book on the subject; and says he is going to send out the entire first edition to all those afflicted where their names and addresses are furnished.

OUR SEAMLESS RUBBER GLOVES are "par excellence" for durability and absolute protection to the hand. In all Liquids. Send for price list.

WALLACE DAVIS, Canton, O. Box 59.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

many soils, especially clay, when the ground freezes all night and thaws the next day under the influence of the bright sun, the ground contracts and expands, and thus heaves the plants up, pulling the roots loose, which weakens them. Now if we place some coarse litter over the plants merely to shade them from the sun to prevent thawing during the day, and the frost comes out very slowly, no injury can result. The plant must have air for its foliage even if frozen soild, hence, any heavy, dense mass like manure will smother and injure it. The strong ammonia washing down from manure is very bad for the foliage and it should never be placed directly on the plants, but it may serve a good purpose in conserving moisture between the rows. Light chaff, straw, or marsh hay may be used.—R. M. Kellogg.

their orchards, all being shipped to market by boat. Maiden Blush and Wealthy do remarkably well in my locality. Maiden Blush this year sold at \$2.00 to \$3.50 per barrel. Kleffer pear is largely grown in my locality where it has proved profitable, selling at \$3.00 per barrel. One man this season will have 900 barrels from two and a half acres. for Prices.

The Apple Buyers' Association which met in Rochester a few weeks ago decided that the apple crop for this year would be very large; in fact, as large as that of previous years giving the greatest yields. Reports of this meeting were spread throughout the country. It has been claimed by apple growers that the Apple Buyers' Association is using every means in its power to depress the price of apples until a large portion of the crop has been purchased. This charge against the Apple Buyers' Association has been made each year. As may be expected the apple buyers and apple sellers do not look upon the situation with the same eyes. The apple buyers left Western New York without buying apples, claiming that the prices asked were far too high. far too high.

ples, claiming that the prices asked were far too high.

It is difficult to state at this date what percentage of a full crop of apples this country will give this year. There are many contingencies to be taken into consideration. Heavy gales of wind would reduce the appie crop 50 per cent. Growers throughout the country deny that the promise is for a very large crop. I was informed yesterday that an apple grower near Rochester, whom I know well and whom I know to be a good cultivator and a successful apple grower, has sold his apple crop from twenty-eight acres, estimated at 7,000 barrels, at \$3.00 per barrel (the buyer to furnish barrels.) This is a high price for apples at this date, but the reader must remember that these are not ordinary apples, but apples of superior quality. Large growers of apples at Hilton, N. Y., and elsewhere who have a reputation for producing superior fruit, have told the writer that they were planning to put their apples in cold storage unless they could sell at \$3.00 per barrel. Considering the outlook for the apple crop as seen at the present hour I should say that from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per barrel would be a good price for apples this year, for delivery immediately after being gathered. I am informed on good authority that a successful orchardist at Hilton, N. Y., has sold the apples from an orchard of about twenty acres for \$8,500 the buyer to pick and barrel the fruit, but apples of a lower grade might not sell for half that money. Those who secure fancy prices have fancy fruit.

Did you ever think what your soil really is? What, in fact, is the nature It is difficult to state at this date what

money. Those who secure fancy prices have fancy fruit.

Did you ever think what your soil really is? What, in fact, is the nature of the soils on your farm, for there are few farms on which the nature of the soil is all the same? Hence, there is need for studying each character of soil which is found on the farm separately. Experience may have shown you, says Practical Farmer, that a certain field makes better wheat, or corn or grass than other fields on the same farm. Did you ever try to find out why this is so? There is no study of more importance to the farmer than a study of his soils. The chemist may make an analysis of your soil and tell you what is in it. But he cannot tell you why a soil which has in it large amounts of plant food of all sorts is still an unproductive soil. But it is evident that there are many such soils waiting only for some method by which this plant food can be brought into a state in which plants can use it. It may be the hard mechanical condition of the soil which prevents plants thriving. It may be an excess of water that shuts out air and prevents nitrification. It may be an acid condition unfavorable to many plants. But whatever it is, it is for the man on the farm to find out, and no one else can do it for him. If the mechanical texture of the soil is all right it may be that some of the essential elements of plant food are deficient in amount or are in such a form that they cannot dissolve in the soil moisture so that plants can use them. Then the question arises, shall we supply this element artificially or shall we make use of some means for rendering the mas the question arises, shall we supply this element artificially or shall we make use of some means for rendering the materials already in the soil available. No man cultivating the soil has a right to consider himself a good farmer until he has made himself acquainted with the soils on his farm and their needs.

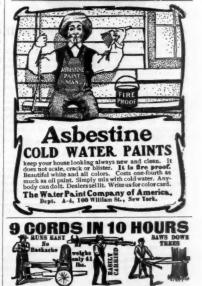
During the South African war a vol-unteer from Yorkshire says that he saw the following sign in a camp just outside a small Natal town where the water was scarce: "Please don't use soap when washing, as the water is required for tea."

One on the old man: "Honesty, my son," said the millionaire, "is the best policy." "Well, perhaps it is, dad," rejoined the youthful philosopher, "but it strikes me you have done pretty well, nevertheless."—Chicago News.

We can use postage stamps in payment for subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower. Where convenient send one-cent postage stamps.



GARAUIT hay and CORN FODDERS, WITH RAINS DO. OF COMMERCENT OF THE CONTROL OF THE



and testimonials from thousands. First order secures agency. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 55-57-59 No. Jefferson St., CHICAGO, ILL.





\$14.95 buys our HAMMERIESS SOUBLE BARREL BAR COLTON, equal to guas others sell at \$25.00 to \$80.00. For wonderful prices on all kinds of guns, complete cat-alogue and our liberal terms offer, entities ad. out and mail to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.





Worla's Fair

Award. Roofing Co. awarded Medal and Diploma Medal and Diploma Columbian Exposition. We are also large manuacturers of all styles of Metal. Roofing, Siding, Elling, Stc. Send for Catalogue and Price List. fention this paper.

el Roofing Co., Chicago and Nass. O.





THE TOPPING EVAPORATOR. Four sizes man.

from \$10 to \$50 complete.

Capacity of any size.

Sufficient to pay for itself

10 to 15 days.

Apple. Slicer, Corer, Apple,
Slicer, Corer, Apple,
Pench and Potato Parera.
Dried Fruit Presses.
Send for circular.

RHEUMATISM



A Cure Given by One Who Had It.

Mark H. Jackson,
Dear Sir:—I noticed your ad. in The National Stockman and Farmer, of a Home Rheumatism Cure. As I had been suffering untold misery with rheumatism, I sent ten cents for it, used it, and was relieved at once. I have been recommending it to some of my neighbors, one of whom ir an elderly lady, and works by days work, and she is anxious to try it. She suffers much with it in hences, so I will inclose to cents for her. I take great pleasure in showing and tecommending your Home Rheumatism Cure. I am telling everyone what it has done for me, even our family physician, from whom I have taken a good deal of medicine, but all of it, did not do the good that your remedy has.

MARY S. HACKNEY, White Hall, Va.

MARY S. HACKNEY, White Hall, Va.

Dear Sir:—I received your splendid remedy and have used it with the most excellent results. My case was awfully obstinate. I got it in the army. It is the Sciatic Chronic rheumatism; twitching, jerking, and shooting of the limbs; clectric shock pains all the time. Your remedy is the best, and agrees best with my constitution, of any that I have ever used. I have tried almost everything, and cannot appreciate or thank you too much for getting up such a grand remedy. I am,

Yours truly and affectionately,

LOUIS A. MONROE.

Nine years ago I was attacked by muscular and in-flammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and it has not returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicred, and it effected a cure in every case. Any one desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it on receipt of 10 cts. in stamps to pay mailing Address, Mark H. Jackson, 903 University Bldg., Syracuse, N.Y Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statementrue—Pub.

Sure Goitre Cure



his dangerous and disfiguring disease, for Dr. W. T. Bobo, of Battle Creek, Mich., has at last discovered a positive cure for it. Goitre, or big neck," has baffled the entire medical world for centuries; but at last, step by step, this emment Goitre Special list.

step, this eminent Goitre Specialist has worked out a in specific against this terrible tonger with 'free cures' and you can be permanently cured' to Dr. W. T. Bobo, 12 Minty ch., for full particulars of this It will cure you and brighten so write at once.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED

"WALNUTTA" HAIR STAIN
is prepared from the jude of the Philip-

W. A. Bullard, 331 Theodore St., Detroit, Mich

PERSONAL MAGNETISM

RHEUMATISM CURED FREE!

Vitae Salts out up vent and co for booklet.





Our readers may have noticed that there has been no report of our hunting club in recent issues of Green's Fruit Grower. Many of the old members have moved away and some are dead. One day I was riding past the gun store, where our club used to meet, when I saw in large letters these words: "Exesaw in large letters, these words: "Executor's Sale." From this I gathered that cutor's Sale." From this I gathered that the good old man who had presided over this club for many years was no more. I entered the store to learn the particulars of his death, also to purchase some fish hooks, some small cans of gun grease and a game bag. I was told that oil of any kind was not good for applying to gun barrels or locks to keep them from rusting. Many oils contain acids that will rust the guns and any kind of oil will evaporate, whereas grease does not evaporate. evaporate. As I wandered about the store I met

As I wandered about the store I met a gentleman eighty-five years old. He, too, had known my friend, McCulloch for many years and had bought his guns and ammunition of him. "One day, a good many years ago," remarked this old gentleman, "Tim Hubbard came to my store and told me to get my gun and ammunition ready and we would have the greatest hunt of our lives. He explained that pigeons were flying over Oak Hill down by the shore of Lake Ontario. Since I was too busy to load my shells Hill down by the shore of Lake Ontario. Since I was too busy to load my shells he offered to do the work for me, and the next morning at 4 o'clock we were on our way to the lake. At first we did not see a pigeon, and began to think that there would be none flying that day. Tim located himself down by a point of the woods, and soon I saw him scudding along in an excited manner. In a moment a large flock of pigeons darted out of the woods into the open. We shot many of these and the birds not killed were disconcerted, flying back into the woods and perching upon various trees were disconcerted, flying back into the woods and perching upon various trees scattering in ones and twos. Then other flocks came up and we fired off our guns so fast the gun barrels were hot, and I had to stop shooting until I could cool the barrels off by dipping them in the brook. Then we went through the woods picking off scattered pigeons, after having gathered up those we had shot. Our one-horse buggy-box was completely filled with wild pigeons."

"No wonder," said I, "that pigeons were annihilated if they were slaughtered like that."

like that.

like that."

"Oh, they were slaughtered far worse than that in old times," remarked my friend. "They used to have their nesting places where they would be so plentiful as to almost break down the branches of the trees at night when they roosted there. Men and boys went in at night with lanterns and clubbed them off of the branches by the dozen at each whack, carrying them to market by the wagon load."

"No one would think of going out to the suburbs of Rochester in these days to shoot squirrel," remarked my friend, "but years ago I went out to Budlong's woods alone very early in the morning and sat down near a corn field. I sat perfectly still and had not been there long before I saw, quite a long way off a large gray squirrel coming towards me. When he arrived within gunshot I knocked him over with my gun. Remaining seated where I was I saw another squirrel coming in from another part of the woods and I bagged him. Then a large fellow came running in on the railfence and I shot him. At this time I noticed beechnut shucks falling about me, on looking up over my head I saw a big black squirrel there. Thought I to myself, "I am sure of you old fellow, therefore, I will not disturb others by shooting you just now," so I remained "No one would think of going out to shooting you just now," so I remained seated as before, and soon other squirrels came toward me, and I shot them one after another until I had secured thirteen by dropping some of them.

of the largest, fattest squirrels I ever saw. When I returned home Tim came around to see what luck I had. I told him there were not many squirrels in the woods, and that was not a very good day for squirrels anyhow, but, said I, 'you take off that paper behind that door and you will see what I did.'

"Tim remarked that he never did think there was much shooting there as he

door and you will see what I did.'
"Tim remarked that he never did think there was much shooting there, as he kicked the paper off from the thirteen squirrels and stood back with astonishment."
"It takes lots of patience," said I, "to sit still a long while in the woods where squirrels are, seeing some of the squirrels going from you that you think you ought to shoot, and others climbing trees, etc. Before I learned how to shoot squirrels, and when I was quite a lad, I went to Allen's Hill to visit a clergyman friend of my mother. I was told that there were many squirrels in a large piece of timber-land down by the cornfield, therefore, I secured the loan of a gun and went down that way one morning long before sunrise. As I entered the woods I saw a squirrel moving away from me and I followed up quietly but it was of no use; he could go faster than I could, and escaped. Then I sat down and a large squirrel came down from an I could, and escaped. Then I sat down

it was of no use; he could go faster than I could, and escaped. Then I sat down and a large squirrel came down from an oak tree; he was out of gunshot, and I was too impatient to wait for him to come toward me, therefore, I followed him up and he got away. Then I saw several squirrels way down in the woods out of gunshot and I kept following them up and the result was I did not get one squirrel, although there were hundreds of them in this woodland. If I had sat perfectly still I would have secured several good shots."

"One time," remarked the old gentleman, "I went out with my brother and a friend hunting squirrel. They took me along simply to carry the game, since I was too small too shoot. I cannot remember that they saw many squirrels until along toward sundown, when they approached a large piece of timberland, adjoining a swamp, with a cornfield at one side. We sat down here but a short time when the ground, trees and the fences seemed to be swarming with both black and gray squirrels, mostly black, and I never expect to see such a sight as this again in the way of game. Finally my brother's friend got tired shooting squirrels and went down in the woods further toward the swampland, and killed a large coon."

"When I was a boy," I remarked, "I used to succeed well in shooting almost all kinds of game, particularly muskrats, mink and coons, the pelts of which I sold in the city, but I never had much luck shooting wild ducks. The creek which flows through our farm was the home of a few scattered wild ducks, sometimes four or five, at other times ten; I spent much time following them up hiding behind willows, shooting at them as they sat upon the water or as they fiew past, they generally flew safely away from me."

"You cannot shoot a duck when he is approaching you, or, for that matter a pigeon, since the feathers on their breasts are thick enough to throw aside the shot," remarked my aged friend.

Then we gathered up our purchases and moved toward the door lamenting the death of our aged friend McCulloch,

Professor Taylor of the department of agriculture says: "It is assuredly true that the great apple bin of the United States has been shifted west of the Alleghenies." The East, in other words, has become a has-bin.

A man can often improve his manners

Why Be Fat

When There is a new Home Treatment That Quickly Reduces Weight to Normal Without Diet or Medicine and is Absolutely Safe.

A TRIAL PACKAGE FREE BY MAIL

Don't be too fat; don't puff and blow; don't endanger your life with a lot of excess fat; and furthermore, don't ruin your stomach with a lot of useless drugs and patent



medicines. Send your name as Kellogg, 928 W. Main St., Batk will send you free a trial partreatment that will reduce your not be afraid of evil consequent fectly safe, is natural and scie decrees of confort to to account 28 W. Main St., Battle Creek, Mich., and he you free a trial package of his remarkable hat will reduce your weight to normal. Do id of evil consequences, the treatment is peries natural and scientific and gives such a mifort as to astonish those who have panted ed under the weight of excess fat. It takes stomach, gives the heart freedom, enables the pand naturally and you will feel a hundred r the first day you try this wonderful home treatment that not be afraid fectly safe, is degree of comf and perspired off the big sto lungs to expat times better t

treatment. Send your name and address for a free trial package sent securely sealed in a plain wrapper, with full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured. Send for the free trial package to-day. It will brighten the rest of your life.

TREES best by Test—77 YEARS
LABGET NUTSET;
WART MORE SALEMEN PAY CASH
STARK BROS. Lonisians, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Eic



n-Am. also conferred a dipl 's Nursery Co., setting forth t the award had been made exhibit on the recommendation



Bleyche. \$14,95 for the highest grade 1900 bleyche made, our three-crewan sheld Joint, Ampleon or Josephine, complete with the very finest equipment, including Borgan & Wright highest grade paramske livre, a regular \$50.00 Bleyche. \$10.00 My STREE TRIAL on any bleyche ordered, for the property of the SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO.

When Can' If clot Can' If clot Can' Your An' fr Don't Then Ain'! The se Ain'! If deb No can' Brace Can'

No ma Don' If hare Strik Screw An' ke Fur at The —Jan

Sup

Yest Growe has ki as one able of

is the this y it was picked Mr. B seen t 000 wo are Baings, C I have laden is of l from been of On the of con had be Babco He re was p could a many not see sary. old. So other a cures a mainir rows 1 now that apart with p

for the portan Babcoo those orchar cultiva grass cess ye trees v canker ed by i

Mr. 1
each se
from a
boiler
other c
ploys a
agitato mixtur tion, w not. V seen the power it this powagon and son the spin necessi Mr. Baseen, as a pate mounte

they w

large t the eng He est half ce \$250.00. an elev

an elev hold th nozzles, each ro Mr. E ter of acres, acre of One yea

thriving new wo new wo ard pea me Treat-Reduces ithout

BY MAIL

id is

t will brighten

-77 YEARS

CO.

ARS E CENTS Stop Your Frettin'.

When things don't come along your way, Can't hurry 'em by frettin'; If clouds o' care obscure your day, Can't chase 'em off by frettin'. Your tears just irrigate your woe An' freshen up an' help it grow—Don't wash it out o' sight, an' so There ain't no use in frettin'.

The heavy load you have to bear Ain't lightened up by frettin'; The sorrow vultures in the air Ain't skeered away by frettin'. If debt is crowdin', rent is due, No cash in hand, an' you are blue, Brace up an' be a man, fur you Can't square youself by frettin'.

No matter what your cares and woes, Don't humor 'em by frettln'; If hard luck aims her heavy blows, Strike back—don't go to frettin'. Serew up your nerve an' hold your grip, An' keep a frozen upper lip, Fur anything on earth can whip The man who gits to frettin'. —James Barton Adams in Denver "Post."

Supervisor Babcock's Orchard.

Supervisor Babcock's Orchard.

Yesterday the editor of Green's Fruit Grower visited this orchard, which he has known by reputation for many years so one of the most productive and profitable orchards in Western New York. This is the orchard the fruit of which was sold this year at \$3.00 per barrel, and which it was estimated 7,000 barrels would be picked from twenty-eight acres. I told Mr. Babcock that no one who had not seen the orchard would believe that \$21,-000 worth of apples could be picked from 28 acres. Nearly all of the orchard trees are Baldwin, but there are a few Greenings, Canada Reds and Peck's Pleasant. I have never seen trees more heavily laden with fruit than these, and the fruit is of large size, highly colored and free from imperfections. No thinning has been done on the fruit of this orchard, On the way to this place I saw orchards of considerable size, the fruit of which had been thinned, therefore I asked Mr. Babcock for his opinion about thinning. of considerable size, the fruit of which had been thinned, therefore I asked Mr. Babcock for his opinion about thinning. He replied that he should not think it was practicable in such a large orchard as his, and he did not know where he could get help enough to thin fruit on so many trees. Further than this he did not seem to think thinning was necessary. This orchard is forty or fifty years old. Several years ago he dug out every other row of trees and he tells me he secures more barrels of fruit from the remaining rows than he would if all the rows had been allowed to remain, since now that the rows of trees are farther apart there is free circulation of air, with plenty of sunshine and ample space for the feeding roots, and these are important points in orchard culture. Mr. Babcock's ideas of cultivation differ from those of most orchardists. He plows the orchard early in the spring and harrows the soil thoroughly, then does no more cultivation of any kind but allows the grass and weeds to form a cover crop which is turned down the following spring, adding humus to soil. He says he would not care to have further cultivation done in his orchard, and his success year after year, gives evidence that with him it is a good plan. He keeps his vation done in his orchard, and his suc-cess year after year, gives evidence that with him it is a good plan. He keeps his trees well pruned. I saw no evidence of canker or other disease. His trees show-ed by the new wood made this year that they were healthy and growing vigorous-ly

they were healthy and growing vigorously.

Mr. Babcock sprays his orchards twice each season. His spraying outfit differs from any I have seen. In addition to the boiler and small steam pump used by other orchardists in this section, he employs a small steam engine to drive an agitator, the paddles of which work at the bottom of the tank holding the spray mixture, thus keeping up continual agitation, whether the wagon is in motion or not. With other spray devices I have seen the agitator has been moved by power from the wheels of the wagon, but this power is variable, sometimes faster and sometimes remaining standing while the spray is being applied. This must necessitate unequal agitation, therefore Mr. Babcock's plan is the best I have seen, and he has been urged to take out a patent for it. The entire outfit is mounted on a broad tired farm wagon, a large tank being located in front, and the engine, pump and boiler at the rear. He estimates that it costs one and a half cents per tree to spray the orchard once. The entire outfit cost about \$250.00. In the center of the wagon is an elevated platform on which two usen hold the rods that support the spray nozzles, three of which are attached to each rod.

Mr. Babcock has a farm near Roches-

each rod.

Mr. Babcock has a farm near Rochester of between one and two hundred acres. He has decided to plant every acre of this farm to some kind of fruit. One year ago he planted fifteen acres entirely to Elberta peach. These trees are errand boys in the mail-order business thriving amazingly. He cuts back the new wood of each tree one-half each searon, This spring he planted 3,000 standard pear trees. Next spring he will plant about twenty acres of various kinds of

orchard fruits. He is a man possessing ample capital and feels assured that he can make no better investment than in planting orchards. He says he is astonished that farmers owning valuable orchard lands continue to grow corn and potatoes when they could make much more money by planting orchards, "but," he added, "it's all the better for those who do plant orchards that these other fellcws do not see the point."

who do plant orchards that these other fellows do not see the point."

To the right, at the lake's upper end, stanos the wild rice, a thousand acres of it, six feet above the water and golden of hue, like wheat, only the base showing green.

In this rice dwell all things of the North which love the water. Along its edge, where the blue, open water breaks against it in little waves, lie great muskellunge, only their cavernous jaws protruding, waiting to dart upon an unwary bass or perch swimming by. Muskrats splash about in it and build their nests with one roof and forty entrances and exits. Coots, water chickens and mudhens are in it, slipping noiselessly about, fearing attack, not from man, but from the fishes below. Above it all day sail duck-hawks, now and them screaming shrilly, and higher up fish-hawks sail around and around without a sound. Among the stems, hopping here and there, or swimming well enough when occasion demands, are tens of thousands of that queer little bird, the rail, incautious, apparently unable to fly more than twenty yards at a stretch, yet competent to make the journey to the far South in little time. The rail, too, will wait some ten days longer and then disappear utterly from their summer haunt, going, thousands of them, in a night, and no man will see or hear them go.

Early on the morning of the last day of August the mallards, pintails and teal have risen in clouds from the rice and winged outward to the feeding grounds with much quacking. They have been disturbed by boats nosing about, for the men from the tent have been exploring and marking the roosting places, though not a shot has been fired. Content in the knowledge that there will be a killing before dark on the morrow, they have held themselves in, though some of the birds in the half light have come so close that they could have been touched with a fishing rod.—Sun.

In a few months the fruit tree peddler

In a few months the fruit tree peddler with his gorgeous equipment of magnified specimens, and smooth tongue, will be abroad in the land, and the suckers will bite at the bait and get caught on the hook. Every year thousands of hard earned dollars are given in exchange for high-priced stock that produces disgust instead of fruit—an injury to the people and to the business of legitimate nurserymen. Thus many people, and many of them farmers, with the best intentions regarding fruit for family use, are without any, and also without many dollars which they have paid for worthless trash. The Missouri State Horticultural society has taken steps to induce its members, and all people who contemplate planting trees to use that organization and the State Experiment Station to protect themselves against this imposition.—Farm and Ranch.

and Ranch.

Time to Gather Pears.—There is scarcely a variety of pear that should be left to fully ripen on the tree, says U. S. Pomologist Report. A part of them will rot at the core before they are soft on the outside, and all are benefited in flavor by house ripening. The way to tell when pears are ripe enough to gather is when they come off easily. By taking the pear in the hand and placing the front finger along the stem and then turning it upward or backward it will unjoint if ready. If not intended for immediate use, they should be stored in a cellar or other moderately cool and even-temperatured room, and left to get properly colored and a little mellow before using. If ripening is desired to be hastened, the pears should be put in a warm, dry room, and kept well covered from the light.

Might Have Been Sure of It.—"Some-

Might Have Been Sure of It .-

Might Have Been Sure of It.—"Some-how," said the girl in blue, "I can't help wishing I had accepted him."
"Why, dear?" asked the girl in gray.
"Why, he swore that he'd never be happy again, and I'm afraid he is."
"Ah, yes," commented the girl in gray reflectively. "As matters are now you can't be sure that he isn't, but if you'd married him you could make sure of it."—Chicago Evening Post."

Plan for a Fruit Dryer.

Plan for a Fruit Dryer.

A kiln for evaporating apples, large enough to run 100 bushels a day, should be 20x20 feet square, says B. J. Case in Denver Field and Farm. The best wood for kiln floors is poplar or something of that sort. The strips should be made of one-inch stuff, one inch wide at top and tapering to one-half inch wide at bottom, laid three-sixteenths of an inch apart. No plastering or ceiling is necessary. The kiln floor must be 10 feet from the ground floor. Insurance companies require this distance or they will not take the risk. I would put the ventiator in the middle of the roof or have one at each end and place it up above all

take the risk. I would put the ventilator in the middle of the roof or have one at each end and place it up above all other parts of the building so the hot, moist air will escape rapidly. It is also well to have air vents near the ground to let in cool dry air.

The faster the circulation the more rapid the evaporation. The bleacher should be made upright and large enough to take in a bushel crate and hold ten to twelve crates one above the other, rigged so as to put them in below and take out on the kiln floor. A good kiln furnace will cost from \$35 to \$45. It would require a kiln about twenty feet square to handle 100 bushels of apples a day, although from 9 p. m. to 5 a. m, is a rather long time to leave a kiln and make good prime stock. However, some of our evaporator men follow that plan by banking the fire during the night. The wood used for floors is nearly always hard maple, cut in strips quite V-shaped from inch lumber, leaving one-eighth inch space between the top edges.

The floors are never plastered or ceiled, but the walls must be made tight by batting, tongue-grooving or other-wise. A twenty-foot kiln would require

ceiled, but the walls must be made tight by batting, tongue-grooving or otherwise. A twenty-foot kiln would require a ventilator about six feet square and must be run above the building—or any surrounding obstacles that would interfere with the draft—from six to ten feet. A kiln should have good sized windows or doors that can be opened on all four sides so as to cool off the room when necessary to enter it to turn, put on or take off the fruit. The most popular bleacher is the box arrangement. The elevated bleacher is semetimes more convenient in hoisting the apples to the upper floor of the kiln. In order to evaporate 100 bushels daily it needs one of the largest and heaviest furnaces made for heating such houses.

furnaces made for heating such houses.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is credited with the following remarks:

"Agriculture is in its infancy. We have not yet begun. It is a new subject; so new, in fact, that its possibilities can not now be comprehended. It is a vast field, and only the smallest part of it has yet been covered. It is true that argiculture has already been developed rapidly, and the influences of the industry are great and far-reaching, but the idea I wish to convey is that so little has been accomplished in comparison with what may be done, that even those familiar with the subject will find it difficult to fully comprehend the full importance and meaning of the new agriculture."

Intended as a Compliment.—They were

Intended as a Compliment.—They were dining out. "But, Henry," she protested, "you know you shouldn't drink coffee at night. It keeps you awake."
"Oh, well," he replied, with a polite bow to the hostess, "this coffee won't."—Chicago Evening Post.

No, Maude, dear; there is no similarity between sun spots and freckles.—Phila-delphia Record.

Ladies Cure Tobacco Habit

Secretly at Home—Trial Package Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

Men who have tried time and again to quit toba ave been instantly cured of the habit by a harml ompound discovery by a famous Ohio chemist. It st conce and forever the craving for the weed and make



oke or Dirty Spittoons in the Home.

the Home.

impossible for any man to chew or smoke. The marvelous part-of the remedy is that it is odorless and tasteless. It is taken in milk, water, tea, coffee or food without any bad effects and many women have already cured their husbands and sons of the tobacco habit without the slightest danger of detection. It is easy to quit tobacco and if you will write Rogers Drug and Chemical Co., 3487 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio, they will send a large trial package free, in a plain, sealed wrapper, and it will prove how easy it is to cure yourself or anyone else of using tobacco in any form.

Drunkard Son OR PATHER A

the Drink Habit, and willous you nothingto try it. Good for both sexible DRUG CO., Dept. 118 St. Louis, M.

THIN PROPLE MADE FAT.

Ladies' Busts Developed! OUR MOST LIBERAL OFFER.

Try Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder FREE

This truly meritorious remedy has fully demonstrated by many thousands of satisfied patrons that it will correct the condition of undue thinness in man, woman, or child, whether caused by disease or not. Frequently people are too thin, although in perfect health, owing to the lack of assimilation of the food. Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder will positively supply the plump, robust appea ance which are the signs of health and beauty, and his special Tablet No. 8 will promptly develop the bust and round out the form of any lady who desires that effect. In dyspepsia, indigestion, stomach troubles, debility, and nervous diseases no remedy is so potent. To prove that Dr. Whitney's Nerve and Flesh Builder far exceeds the claims made for it, we will send absolutely FREEE to every applicant, a trial package in plain sealed wrapper.

THE B. C. JONES CO., ELMIRA, N. Y.

GANGER CURED BY ASSORPTION. No knife or plaster. Book free. T. M. CLARKE, M.D., Springfield, Mass.



ards of our novelties, postpaid, sell them at 10 cents per and & return us \$2.00 & we will send (all charges prepaid A Beautiful Imported French DOLL

with turning bisque head, pearly teeth, long golden curis natural sleeping eyes, jointed body, real slippers, stock ings, etc., and dressed from head to foot. In addition to the Doll we give a lovely Turquoise Bracelet and sbeautini Gold finished Hing. Understand, this is not a printed cloth or rag doll, or a cheap paper or a plaste of Paris doll, such as some concerns give, but a rea sleeping Bisque Doll, together with a Bracelet and Ring Positively these three presents given for selling only two dollars' worth of novelties. Take notice: we prepay all express and mailing charges on our premiums. Write today and be sure to send your FULL name and address.

THE BISQUE DOLL CO., Dept. O 6 Bridgeport, Conn.

Trial Package JOHN'S STOMACH TABLETS
A positive Cure of Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gas on Stomach, and all ailments
caused by bad digestion, such as poor appetite, loss of flesh, palpitation of the heart, sleeplessess, and loss of energy. Try them. Write me at once for a FRE Et trial packag, and you will
receive the right remedy that oures. John Morrow, Chemist, 110 Forest Av. Springfleld, 0.



WINDBREAKS FOR PEAR ORCHARDS.

In February, 1899, I received from Wilson Reynolds, Mont Alto, Pa., a stranger, a letter soliciting advice about planting a pear orchard of eleven acres. I replied by letter and also through Green's Fruit Grower. About the first of August, this year, I received another let-ter, giving his process of planting, cul-tivating, fertilizing and pruning, which I will briefly say was very thorough, and asking my opinion of the advisability of planting a windbreak on the west side of the plantation. He says: "The southeast end of the orchard is about two-fifths of a mile from Blue mountain and the Northwest end about two-fifths of a mile of a ridge running parallel with the mountain, about 100 feet high. In this trough the wind blows a gale, some-times and on the west is where I would put the windbreak, the east side being well protected."

well protected."

There are some good reasons why it is advisable to plant orchards where they will be pretty well exposed to the wind, on the hillsides or on hill tops. (1.) The fruit is less liable to be destroyed by late spring frosts. Where the air is kept in motion dew will not collect upon the blossoms or young fruit and frost is impossible. The temperature may fall below sible. The temperature may fall below the freezing point and if there is frost upon the blossoms, or young fruit, the thawing of the frost crystals and evap-oration of the moisture will reduce their temperature below that of the surrounding atmosphere. I have known the temperature of the air to fall below 30 degrees when there was no frost and the fruit survived. (2.) Wind is unfavorable to fungus growth, for it speedily evaporates moisture from dew or rain and fungus germs or spores fail to ger-minate because of lack of moisture. I have seen fruit in orchards badly affected by fungus near a piece of woods, on the side of prevailing wind, that was en-tirely free from fungus a short distance from the sheltering woods. In such cases windbreaks were injurious. On the other hand, orchards exposed to In such

the wind are quite liable to have their fruit blown off, before maturity, by high winds in September or Octorber. Such large pears as Angouleme and Anjou and such apples as King, Twenty-ounce and Northern Spy are quite liable to be blown off and thus rendered unmarketable. Such an orchard as our corres-pondent describes I think should be pro-tected by a belt of evergreens on the west side, not so close together as to render the atmosphere entirely stagnant, but sufficiently close to break the force of the wind. Norway spruce planted 9 or 10 feet apart and then, when their branches join, every alternate one removed, would probably meet the case. The late Ther-on R. Yeomans, many years since, planted belts of evergreens on the west side of a large orchard, on a hillside and at intervals of about twenty rods, I believe, through the orchard, and he once informed me that high winds which blew off many apples, in unprotected orchards, blew off but very few in the one protect-

Our correspondent in fitting the land for his orchard, plowed nine inches deep. His land is of sandstone surface with clay subsoil, clay coming within 5 to 8 inches of the surface. He cultivated the corn between his trees and the trees, six or seven times in a season and applied liberal quantities of potash and South Carolina rock. The standards, especially Keiffers, have made splendid growths, but the Duchess dwarf have not grown quite so satisfactorily. He speaks of the Duchess bearing some very large pears, 19 to 21 ounces each. Perhaps he has allowed them to bear too much. Such young trees should not be allowed to bear but should be encouraged to grow. Per-haps they need some nitrogenous manure, as well as potash and phosphates.—P. C. Reynolds.

him when he was with his wife.-Puck.

MEN AND WOMEN

Kidney Trouble preys upon the mind, discourages and lessens ambition; beauty, vigor and cheer fulness soon disappear when the kidneys are out of order or dis-

eased. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, promptly cures all kidney, blad-der, and uric acid troubles. Sold by all druggists. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling all about it and its wonderful cures

Address, Dr. KILMER & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Opportunity.

Master of human destinles am I;
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps
wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and, passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late,
I knock unbidden, once on every gate.
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise before
I turn away; it is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who doubt or hesitate,

Condemned to failure, penury and woe, Seek me in vain and uselessly implore; I answer not, and I return no more. —John James Ingalls in Saturday Evening

Caramel Custard-To 1-2 c. milk add a well beaten egg, 1 tsp. sugar and spk. salt; stir well together. Put 1 tsp, caramel into a custard cup, pour in the cus-tard. Set cup in pan of hot water and bake in slow oven. Remove as soon as custard is set. In serving invert custard on small dish.

Stewed Pears-The little seckel pear is delicious when stewed, but they require more cooking than plums, and the stems should be left on. This is the way to stew them: Put as many pears as required in a large flat-bottomed saucepan stems up. Cover them to nearly their depth with cold water, add to every quart of pears a lemon sliced and the juice of a small lemon, a saltspoonful of salt and a dozen thin slices of preserved ginger root. Stand the saucepan over a slow fire, cover it closely and let the pears simmer gently for an hour. Then lift the cover, sweeten the pears palatably with half molasses and half sugar, and let them simmer uncovered for half an hour longer. The pears should not be pierced with a fork before stew-ing, as they retain their shape and do not burst in cooking.

Mince Pies-Eight pounds of beef, after it has been boiled and two pounds of suet (boiling the suet.) If the meat of suct (boiling the suct.) If the meat makes one gallon after it is chopped, then take one gallon of chopped apples, four pounds of raisins, two pounds of currants, one cup of butter, two pints of cider or brandy, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one of allspice and one of cloves and two pounds of sugar. The meat should be salted when it is cooked.

Peach Pickles—To three pints of vine-gar allow three pints of sugar and one and one-half gallons of fruit. Flavor with cinnamon and cloves to taste.

In no branch of agriculture has there been so much progress as in horticulture, says Farm and Rranch. Fifty years ago hundreds of thousands of our people did not eat a dozen apples in a year, and there were old men who had not in all their lives eaten much more than that. Seedling peaches and damson plums, that wouldn't bring ten cents per bushel now, were about the best of their kind to be had, and not one farm in a dozen in the South had half enough of them. Now a single family often consumes more fruit than the entire population of a township fifty years ago. The progress of fruit growing has resulted in a hundred acres where there was one in fruit before; and the improvement in quality has been greater than in quantity. This country spends more money for educational pur-poses than any other country. This general spread of education has resulted in a demand for better things for the sustenance and enjoyment of the masses This demand has been met by specializa-tion of education and effort. Wise and good men have, with little hope of re-ward, given a life study and labor to the task of improving our fruits, and this work has been effective. In all the history of the world there never has been a time or a people where and by whom so great a variety or such perfect forms of fruit have been enjoyed. But there farms and smaller homesteads, wh these luxuries are not grown. Such people are to be pitied. They belong to an earlier date in the world's history, but by mistake they are found here in the full horticultural effulgence of the twentieth century.

Currants are about the cheapest and easiest crop of fruit to produce, requir-ing very little time and labor as coms well as potash and phosphates.—P. C. Reynolds.

Briggs—What sort of a fellow is Wilburshap?

Griggs—I don't know. I've only seen pear, peach, cherry and quince trees, important the and many others, states American Gardening, says Canadian Horticulturist. For fillers, or what might be termed a catch crop, they are indispensable when grown between plum, pear, peach, cherry and quince trees. They can be grown in an orchard of any of these fruits without retarding or injuring the trees. When currants are fruited in this way it is merely a question of more manure or fertilizer. Every intelligent fruit grower will understand this at once. Under this system of intensive gardening you have a nice in-come from your currants, while your come from your currants, while your ways be kept on the sink shelf. A little fruit trees are developing and getting added to the water in which dish towels are washed will help much to keep them upon yourself as to how long these clean, and at the same time keep one's bushes will bear large, marketable fruit bushes will bear large, marketable fruit. hands soft and smooth.-Ex.

One of the most dramatic stories of Alpine climbing is told in the current Outng. It is that of Peter Knubel's leap.
'He was taking a party of three up the arete of the Lyskamm, with a steep snow slope on the one side and a precipice on the other. The climbers were, of course, all roped together. One of them slipped and began to slide down the slope. The and began to slide down the slope. The jerk knocked the two men next to him off their feet, and they began sliding, too. It was obviously impossible for Peter to sustain the weight of the three, and he had only the fraction of a second in which to make up his mind what to do. But he did not hesitate. Before the rope and time to tighten against him he learn had time to tighten against him he leaped over the precipice into midair. The sudden jerk arrested the fall of his companions, and he hung there like a weight at the end of a pendulum, while the others cut themselves footholds and then hauled him up again onto the ridge."

The people of this country must learn eat more fruit, says "Farm and to eat more fruit, says "Farm and Ranch." Those who eat fruit twice per day must eat some three times every day, and those who eat some fruit twice or three times per week must be made to understand that their duty to themselves requires them to eat fruit freely every day; those who eat all they can buy must work more, eat less meat, and drink less champagne so they may be able to buy more fruit, and those who eat all the fruit they can should try to increase their capacity. The way our fruit growers are planting orchards and enlarging their berry patches, there will soon be an abundance for all. Most of our fruits are too perishable to ship to far away countries, except in cold storage which countries, except in cold storage adds largely to the cost. Already country produces more fruit than all the rest of the civilized world combined; and our people consume more.

The annual onion crop in the United States amounts to 11,790,974 bushels. The suckling foals should be taught to

eat oats now while running with their The biggest wheat crop on record is in sight for Missouri this year.

estimate is 47,835,000 bushels Few know that the woodchuck loves salt as dearly as domestic animals, and that they are easily gotten rid of, by placing a mixture of salt and Paris green well into their holes out of the reach of

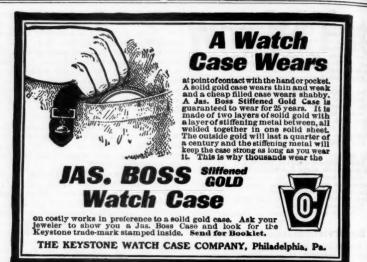
live stock. To keep flies off stock during warm weather, get one gallon of fish oil and mix with it one ounce of crude carbolic acid, rub this with rag or sponge on your horses and cows, all over, especially the back flanks and legs, and it will keep flies off in stable, in pasture and while driving.

"Diamond Joe" Reynolds relates this story of the late Philip Armour, of Chicago, who, in answer to an inquiry if he was not often troubled by those in need

of assistance, answered:
"Every day, I have one impecunious near relative who is forever importuning me for help. Finally I shut down on him. A few days ago when he came to this office I refused to see him. He went home and pestered me with letters. Finally I told my financial man to write him that if he would agree not to worry me for two years I would let him have \$500. He wrote back, 'Make it five years He wrote back, 'Make it five years and \$1,000."

"That was so like an Armour," Mr. Armour, with a chuckle, "that I let him have it."—Baltimore Herald.

A box of powdered borax should al-



ERABE HAIR SWITCHES.

This ELEGANT Watch \$3.75 you buy a watch out this out and send to us with ame and address, and we will send you by express for examination a handsome WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. \$3.75. Double hunting case, beautifully engraved, stem who had hinness stem set, fitted with rices; guaranteed a correct timekeeper; with long constanteed a correct timekeeper; with long constanteed and for Ladies or vest chain for Genta. If you consider it equal to any \$35,00 GOLD if you consider it equal to any \$35,00 GOLD if you consider it equal to any \$35,00 GOLD if you consider it equal to any \$35,00 GOLD if you consider it was a second you with each walch. Mention with each walch. Mention





HAVE YOU A DEAR FRIEND WHO IS A runkard



YOU WANT TO KNOW about a country that produces paying crops in Summer, Fall, Winter, and Spring, where land

is cheap, climate the healthiest, write to J. E. INGRAHAM

3rd V. P., F. E. C. Ry. Co., ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Salaried Positions
Paying \$60 to \$100 or More Per Month.
Secured in Offices, Stores, Banks, Railroad Offices, etc., after comple ing our Home Study Course in Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Banking and other subjects. Up-\$6.

The state of the state of the subjects of the subject of th



Writter

Where of

Not

value grown

nence

six to them o little e about berries berries vated and th family supplie

One

Englar

where and ca fought when the reg

a wage

Answe in mal army, will w ter for pass t ing m three lead-ounces the oil ture, e Field a

It was cities temple was p Nero: finally stone the fa

Ther

"Ka ye!"
Voic up the me wi

The Georgi 77,000; 4,000 a fruit

Value of Small Fruits.

CHES.

tch \$3.75

FFER

filled Ring semblants send name ou for 10 oder sellat geport, Ct.

Chienge NOW

E, FLA. rower.

ons

Not all farmers seem to know the value of small fruits to a family when grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick perhaps from six to twelve quarts a day. You have them on the table, if you please, at breakfast, dinner and tea, and you want little else except bread and butter. In ittle else except bread and butter. In one way or another the family consumes about eight quarts a day, and while they last no medicines for bodily allments are required; as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispel all ordinary diseases not permanently in the system. After strawberries come raspressions and they last about three weeks. berries, and they last about three weeks. Then we have blackberries, the cultivated varieties. Next currants ripen, vated varieties. Next currants ripen, and they remain until early grapes mature. So, taking the season through any family with half an acte of land in a garden can grow small fruits that make country life delightful and at the same time save hundreds of dollars in table supplies.-Home and Farm.

One of the most remarkable women was Christian Cavenagh, who lived in England in the nineteenth century. She was married and had three children. Her husband was carried off to Holland, where he had to enlist as a private solder. His wife dessed as a man and dier. His wife dressed as a man and enlisted, so as to be near her husband. She was wounded at the battle of Lanshe was wounded at the battle of Landen, made a prisoner by the French and carried to St. Germain-en-Laye, where she remained until she was exchanged. Then she quarreled and fought a duel with her sergeant, and fought a duel with her sergeant, and was transferred to another regiment. Again she was wounded, at Ramillies, when her secret was discovered. She was, however, permitted to remain with the regiment as a cook. the regiment as a cook.

How can I make a waterproof cover for a wagon out of heavy duck?—L. C. A. Answer—If the material used in making the cover is heavy canvas such as is used to the cover is heavy canvas such as its used to be such that the such t in making tents for the United States army, it will be perfectly waterproof. It will withstand heavy rains and hold water for hours without allowing any to pass through. If it is desired to use pass through. If it is desired to use some kind of cloth which is cheaper than this heavy canvas, then use the following mixture: Old process linseed oil, three pints; sugar of lead—acetate of lead—once ounce; white resin, four ounces. Grind the acetate in a little of the cell, they add the rest of the oil and the oil, then add the rest of the oil and the resin. When treated with this mix-ture, cloth is made impervious to water.—

There was to us an impressiveness about Ephesus that cannot be imagined. about Ephesus that cannot be imagined.
It was long one of the richest and finest cities known to the ancient world, and its temple was the largest of the Greek temples ever built, being over 400 feet long by over 200 wide. First the city was plundered of its richest spoils by Nero; then the Goths sacked it; and finally the Christian iconoclasts tore it stone from stone, as a hated relic of pastone from stone, as a hated relic of paganism of the worst sort. Out there in the wilderness it now tells a sad story of the fall of human pride; and there is something awful in its very desolation.

"Kape alive, Mike; we're rescuin'

Voice from the debris-"Is big Clancy

up there wid ye?"
"Sure he is."

"Ast him wud he be so kind as t' step aff the rooins. I've enough on top av me widout him."—Tit-Bits.

The acreage in fruit in the state of Georgia alone is as follows: Peaches, 77,000; apples, 24,000; plums, 7,000; pears, 4,000 and cherries, 1,000. The increase in fruit trees during the past decade is

drank.

And here the red man pitched his tent beneath the shade,
And from the flinty rocks along its course his arrows made.

Along this quiet stream the blood of battle fell like rain where now a road winds by the still graves of the slain.

Twas here the wily hunter shot the shaggy bear.

meats.

Quince Jelly.—Save the peelings and cores from a peck of quinces when you can or preserve them, and allow one peck of pleasant sour apples, washed, quartered and cored, leaving the skins on; cook slow with a little cold water until very soft; drain through a jelly bag over night; in the morning measure the fulce and allow an equal quantity bear, the wily hunter shot the snaggy bear the should be shou

The Bosc pear trees are poor growers in the nursery; that is one reason why the nurserymen do not propagate more of them. Customers are never satisfied when they are delivered. Again, the Bosc is very fickle as to the soil where it will grow well and fruit abundantly. A rather stiff red clay seems to suit it best, and I know some localities where the trees are rank growers and productive bearers. There is no question if parties who own lands that are suited to this pear would grow it on an extended scale, it would sell in greater quantities and at higher prices than any other pear in America. But in the rush for trees that

get a man to do it.

The man who is always calling for the fool-killer would be the first to hide if

he saw him coming.

After making his first public speech the average man cannot understand why he

isn't famous the next morning.

A word to the wise may be sufficient—yet doubtless you have observed that most of the letters you receive are written at length.

It is almost impossible to convince a man that wealth doesn't buy happiness unless he is in a position to prove it to his own satisfaction.—Chicago News.

Job had five hundred yoke of oxen for

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Florence A. Hayes.

Tis a quiet stream in Autumn; so are all peaceful and pure save the harmless brawl of many rapids or gentle waterfall, over grey rocks that since the deluge stood showing to all nature their purling flood.

Yet there are stories that the waters tell to me of days gone by,—of its past history, when from its clear waters and grassy bank

The young fawn sported and the wild deer drank.

Good Jelly Recipes.

Grape Jelly,—Look over and w. e grapes, removing all stems; heat them the soil where there is humus, and to supply it where there is no humus. Humus in the Orchard.

It is important to preserve humus in the soil where there is no humus. Humus in the orchard supply it where there is no humus. Humus in the Orchard.

It is important to preserve humus in the orchard supply it where there is no humus. Humus in the orchard supply it where there is no humus. Humus in the orchard supply it where there is no humus. Humus in the orchard supply it where there is no humus. Humus in the orchard supply it where there is no humus. Humus in the orchard supply it where there is no humus. Humus in the orchard.

Supply it where there is no humus in the orchard supply it where there is no humus. Humus in the orchard.

Supply it where there is no humus in the orchard supply it where there is no humus. Humus in the orchard.

Supply it where there is no humus. Humus in the orchard.

Supply it where there is no humus in the orchard supply it where there is no humus. Humus in the orchard. trogen is increased as it is caught from the air by these plants. Some follow the practice of not plowing or spading under the green crop, but of mowing and leaving it on the ground. But this is an inferior way of getting the good of the decaying humus. The air must in that case rob the crop mown of a part of its fertility, especially the volatile portions. Moreover the roots in the ground cannot get hold of this decaying vegetation and get hold of this decaying vegetation and we see little chance of their benefitting by it. We believe that the crop should be turned under. The soil will then grow more perfect in mechanical structureture and the roots will always be able to get into touch with the humus and the fertility and moisture contained in it.-Farmer's Review.

> Two wrongs never make a right any more than two blondes make a brunette. Most of us keep out of mischief as long as we can keep out of getting caught at

> The man who lets his wife buy his neckties for him is the same man who lets her decide for him that he doesn't like to smoke in the house.

> There are three ways to win a woman's affections; one is to keep telling her how much you love her, and the other two are

Drunkards Gured Secretly

Any Lady Can do it at Home-Costs Nothing to Try.

A new tasteless discovery which can be given in tea, ffee or food. Heartily endorsed by W. C. T. U. and all





\$25,000 made from one-half acre.

The most valuable crop in the world; easily grown throughout the United States and Canada. Room in rour garden to grow thousands of dollars worth. Roots and seeds for sale. Send 4c for postage and get our booket telling about it.

DOWELL GINSENG GARDEN, JOPLIN, MO. Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

America. But in the rush for trees that will grow anywhere and bear abundantly, regardless of quality, it is neglected by most cultivators. Nowhere in the Eastern states do I know of an orchard of as many as 100 Bosc pears.—J. H. Hale, in Rural New Yorker.

Truth is mighty enough to become more prevalent than it is.

No man is half as good as he expects his daughter's husband to be.

One way to avoid disappointment is to seek something other people don't want. It is easier to get a man to tell you how a thing should be done than it is to get a man to do it.

Copyright by P. F. Collier & Se

Series of Papers written for Green's Fruit Grower, called "The Skeleton Papers," will be begun early in the coming new year in this paper and continue through all the issues of 1903 .- Editor.

COSTS LESS THAN ONE CENT A DAY

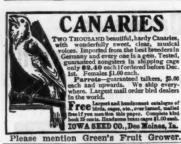
WILBUR SEED MEAL COMPANY, 502 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

No Summer Bowel Troubles

Not for me! I'm safe from all of them and happy. The heat of summer causes organic matter everywhere to decay. All dead vegetable or animal matter rots if not kept on ice. All undigested from the human body will ferment a hundred times as quickly in the same as in the same as the s winter. Consequence—stomach, liver, bowels poisoned, thrown out of order—sour stomach, gases, colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, appendicitis, and in some regions yellow fever and the plague. Little children suffer terribly everywhere. What does good sense tell you to do? You can't keep the human body on ice, and the drinking of ice-cold drinks does more harm than good because it stops digestion and chills the internal organs. The proper thing is to keep all impure and unnecessary matter out of the body every day, not give it a chance to sour and de-cay in the stomach and bowels, and poison the blood and the whole body. In this way you will stop all hot, feverish conditions, and keep your insides cool and healthy. To do it, use a medicine that is not offensive to the taste and not harsh and violent in its action. There is only one safe system-cleaner

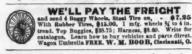
to take in the summer time, because it will not cause diarrhoea or griping, and that is

Best for the Bowels. All druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tables stamped C. C. C. Quarranteed to cure or your money back. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.



\$25,000 half an Ginseng was made in one year. Demand is increasing. Easily grown and hardy everywhere in the United States and Canada. Can be grown in small gardens as well as on farms. Most profitable crop known. Cultivated roots and seed for sale. Send four cents to help pay postage and get our complete book telling all about this wonderful Ginseng. Co.

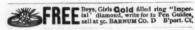
Chinese-American Ginseng Co. 18. Joplin, Mo.



PAYS to write for our 250-page free book. Tells how men with small capital can make money with a MAGIO LANTERN OF STEREOFTICON. Mg. Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y. NOVEL PLAN a good watch, camera, or FREE No canvassing or peddling. Write for particulars. EASTERN INVESTMENT Od., Auburn, Maine.

LEARN PROOFREADING. If you possess a fair education, why not utilize it at a genteel and uncrowded profession paying \$15 to \$35 weekly? Sutuations always obtainable. We are the original instructors by mail. HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Philadelphia

WE PAY CASH for Newspaper Clippings, Names and Addresses. Write enclosing stamp for particulars. The E. M. SMITH CO., 114 E. 29d Street, New York.



For information as to Fruit and Trucking Lands, Grazing Lands, Soil and Climate in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, along the

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

Write to WILBUR McCOY, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

DIVIDENDS!

An enter rise which pays a big monthly dividend. Not mining or oil. Sums of \$50.00 and unwards can be invested. Write,
W. E. FOREST, 44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.





Lovely Complexion FREE.

a Trial Box Malied FREE which will give any lady a beautiful com-plexion. It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, but is absolutely pure and you can use it privately at home. It perma-nently removes moth patches, red-ness, crow's feet, pimples, black s, freekles, am, sunburn, and all

MADAME M. RIBAUALT, 4478 Elsa Bidz., Cincinnati, O.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

ROR SALE—Pure bred Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, \$1.50; pullets, \$1.00 stock ready now. Chas. L. Hydorn, Mor-ristown, N. Y.

SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns,
Barred Plymouth Rocks, Silver Spangled Hamburghs and Pekin Ducks. Superior stock and low prices. Write me. A. L.
Cary, Lewis, Ohio.

rior stock and low prices. Write me. A. L. Cary, Lewis, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Farm, 120 acres, 55 cleared, 1½ miles from town; good soil, water, buildings and fences. J. H. Lamphear, Sears, Mich.

20 ACRE FARM for sale, situate in. Huron county, Ontario, Canada. Beautiful, prosperous and healthy district. All very choice land (virgin soil) having been in pasture ever since cleared, over 30 years ago, therefore rich and clean. Never failing spring creek on the place. An ideal stock or grain farm. Also town residence. Solid brick, slate roof, house containing 14 rooms, conservatory, halls, bathroom, etc. Hot water heating, electric lighting and all modern conveniences; 4 acres of land nicely planted with 120 fruit (75 apples) and as many shade and ornamental trees, also choice variety of flowering shrubs, etc. The residence is situated in town of Seaforth (about 3,000 population) and the finest grounds in the town. The whole for \$17,000. Time given for part payment if desired. For further particulars apply to P. O. Box 426, Seaforth, Ontario, Canada.

SECRETS OF THE NURSERY BUSI-NESS AND HINTS TO FRUIT GROW.

SECRETS OF THE NURSERY BUSI-NESS AND HINTS TO FRUIT GROW-ERS, is the title of a new publication, illus-trated with hundreds of photographs of Eurseries, orchards, and berry fields, printed on elegant paper. Sent by mail, post paid, for 10 cents. Address, Charles A. Green, Rochester, N. Y.

There is only one safe rule in love, and that is, to be sure and make a fool of yourself .- Brooklyn Life.

October and November are the Best Months for Planting many Trees, Etc.

Last fall the editor of Green's Fruit their feeder as their best friend.
Grower planted thousands of trees, To succeed in any department of plants and vines. These have made a work, it is necessary that there be marvelous growth during the summer, and a much larger growth than they would have made had their planting been deferred until spring. Not all of these trees and plants were fruit bearthese trees and plants were trut bear-ing, many of them being ornamental trees, etc. There is a great gain in planting in October and November. Sometimes I think there is almost a Sometimes I think there is almost a year gained by fall planting, since by planting in the fall the roots of the trees get settled firmly in place and are ready for growth the moment spring opens, taking advantage of all the spring rains and the natural condition for bursting into life which the spring season offers. Often I find that new roots form upon trees and plants set out in the fall, and this also is a great gain. When you defer planting until spring

When you defer planting until spring you do not know what may happen in the busy spring season to prevent your planting at all. But further than this you often cannot receive your trees and plants in the spring early enough to get them planted and secure the full benefit of the early spring rains. There is much to be said in favor of fall planting but more in favor of planting certain things than others. Currant and gooseberry bushes begin growth the earliest of all in the spring and usually cannot be secured early enough in the spring to secure the best results from spring planting, therefore these should always be planted in the fall. Blackberry plants, red raspberries and grape vines do far better when planted in the fall than in the spring. Apple trees, pear trees, plum, quince and hardy cherry trees do remarkably well when planted in Octo-ber or November, the earlier the better in the fall. Peach trees and strawberry plants I do not favor planting in the fall, and yet I have succeeded remark-obly well in planting both of these items in October and November, and I should not hesitate to advise my readers to plant peach trees in moderate numbers in the fall. If you are contemplating planting this fall you should send in your order at once and not delay, since the fall packing season has now begun and many orders have already been sent in to the nurseries.

In speaking of fall planting I always advise my readers to bank up about the trunks of all trees planted in the fall with earth to the height of twelve or eighteen inches, and to see that all grape vines, currant bushes, etc., planted in the fall are covered with a small forkful of strawy litter which keeps them in perfect condition.—Editor Green's Fruit Grower.

"An astronomer might touch you on "An astronomer might touch you on the shoulder, as he saw your eyes wandering hither and thither over the star lit sky, and say, Look at that dim star. You would say, What of it? I cannot see anything worth looking at there. And he might answer. Well, look

at these photographs of it.
You look, and behold! not one dim star, but 6,300 bright little stars in a cluster. Then he tells you that it takes all these bright little stars to make that one dim star which seems to you so insignificant, and that every one of these little stars is a brilliant sun, and you are beyond measure astonished."

The consanguineous marriages are by no means the only ones, but the enum-eration suffices to prove that they have bcome the custom of royal houses and that the pope will be kept busy if he wishes to prevent them. The question naturally arises, do physicians think this condition bad? The answers are contradictory. Hippocrates say yes and Galen says no. So the doctors disagree.

"God the first garden made, and the first city Cain. The three first men in the world were a gardener, a ploughman and a grazier; and if any man object that the second of these was a murtherer, I desire that he would consider that as soon as he was so he quitted our profession and turned builder."

"What de reason Br'er Williams shet

good dat he 'bleege ter fall asleep en dream er heaven!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Ay, he's the man to pity and point the tale Ay, he's the man to play he's of woe,
of woe,
Who hath no place to plant a seed and
help to make it grow—
Whose heart is brick and mortar,
Whose life is soulless barter—
A million miles from God's sweet world—
the man without the hoe.
—Country Life in America.

No matter how tight a girl's shoes are she never likes to acknowledge

There is no place in a cattle barn for a bad-tempered man. Animals do not thrive if excited by a kick or a prod by a fork. They should be taught to regard

To succeed in any department of farm work, it is necessary that there be a liking for it and a determination to do all things connected with it in a thorough

manner, giving attention to every detail.
Of two animals standing side by side
in the stable the one that eats most and makes a proportionate gain is easily the most valuable, as it will occupy no more room nor take more time in being cared

Not Dutiable: "Have you any articles of value with you?" asked the customs inspector.

"Nothing," answered the returning traveler, "except a wealthy grass-widow, whom I expect to marry as soon as I land."

'Well." mused the inspector, rubbing his chin thoughtfully, "I guess you can take her through. Seems to me she will come under the classification of baled hay, and that is free."-Baltimore Amer-

"A couple were married in St. Louis the other day who couldn't understand each other's language," said Mrs. Gilley.
"And I suppose that they a re unspeakably happy," commented Mr. Gilley.—
Detroit Free Press.

"Let me see," said the minister, who "Let me see," said the minister, who was filling up a marriage certificate, and had forgotten the date, "this is the fifth, is it not?" "No, sir," replied the bride, with indignation, "this is only my second."-Credit Lost.

City Girl (pointing to a wild plant by the wayside)—"What's that?" Country Cousin—"That's milkweed." City Girl— "O yes, what you feed the cows on, I suppose."

Tobacco, the deadly nightshade, the tomato, the potato, the eggplant, the cay-enne or red pepper, the deadly James-town weed (datura) and the Carolina nettle all belong to the same family. It is a strange association of the noxious and the wholesome.

Advice, bredderen," said Uncle Eph, "am er good deal lalk trubble; de less yo want de moh yo git, an' de moh ye git de less you want."—Colorado Springs Ga.

Madge-Why is she having her portrait painted?

Marjorie—She has reached that age when she doesn't look well in a photograph.-Judge

Brother Williams, did you ever sell a

vote?"
"No, suh; but I hez many a time found
"No, suh; but I hez many a time found many a dollar whar de wise canderdate lost it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

'And the rib which the Lord God took from the man, made He a woman." Not a female or a lady, mind you, but a woman.

There was enough "old corn" stored in granaries in Canaan to feed the whole body of invading Israelites for a year. They numbered 601,730 fighting men, their wives, children and camp followers.

Mrs. B.—"Dear me! What lovely closets this flat has!" Agent—"Madame, those are not closets. They are the bedrooms."



Boomer & Boschert Press Co., 347 W. Water St., Syracuse, N. Y.



Club Offers

GREENS FROIT GROWING

Astonishing Prices!

Three Monthly Journals One Year for Fifty Cents.

offer Vick's Family Magazine, Rochester, N. Y.; Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa., in combination with Green's Fruit Grower, all to be sent monthly, one year postpaid, for fifty cents. Regular price of these journals combined is \$1.50. Or New York Weekly Tribune Farmer and Green's Fruit Grower one year for 75 cents.

We offer Vick's Family Magazine, Rochester, N. Y., American Poultry Ad-vocate, Syracuse, N. Y., in combination with Green's Fruit Grower, all monthly publications, all to be sent one year postpaid, for fifty cents. The regular postpaid, for fifty cents. The price of these publications is \$1.25.

GENERAL CLUBBING LIST.

Subscribers of GREEN'S FRUIT GROW-ER who may desire some other periodical in connection with it are offered the following to select from. The figures in the first column show the regular price of FRUIT GROWER and the publication named. Those in the second column show the price at which the publication named and the FRUIT GROWER will both be sent for one year. At these figures you can get many of the publications named at a third less

than the regular subscription price. When more than one publication besides the FRUIT GROWER is wanted, send list of papers wanted and we will furnish the price for the same. We cannot send sample copies of any paper except our own. Requests for others must be sent direct to the office of the paper wanted.

ta ce

sy vo sin

of Tr an Co M sa th ali

to th Fi he fa

in QI

do H

ar

Enclose bank draft on New York, P. O. order or express money order, and your order will be filled. Individual checks not taken. GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

FREE MY CATALOGUE An illustrated and interesting booklet, containing full information about trees and plants. All ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

CANNING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES TES FURNISHED ON COMPLETE PLAN DAN'L G. TRENCH & CO., - - - CHICAGO, ILL. SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

"What de reason Br'er Williams shet his eye w'en de collection basket gwine roun?"

Tablets FOR THIN BLOODED PEOPLE. Rheumatism, Indigestion, Nervousness. Flesh producer. Equal pure blood of a bullock. Fleasant to take, Thin people gain to lbs. a month. If you are thin and good dat he 'bleege ter fall asleep en

S4,000. We have just purchased Garden & Farm, formerly published at Chicago, also American Girl, which will no longer the publications to which they originally subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower many thousand families. Garden & Farm and American Girl, sometime, and of those publications to which they originally subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower many thousand families. Garden & Farm and American Girl subscribers will from this date on receive Green's Fruit Grower in place of those publications to which they originally subscribed. Green's Fruit Grower will be sent in place of Garden & Farm and American Girl, which will no longer be published. We state this in explanation to these subscribers so that they may understand why it is that they are receiving and will continue to receive Green's Fruit Grower from this date. Notice that all dues for subscriptions should now be paid to GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, and not to Garden & Farm and American Girl.